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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Hub Meat Picture Foggy; Syrian Border Is Closed; Draft Delay for Fathers?

The World's Day—June 15, 1943

Boston: Retailers See Few Signs of More Meat

Greater Boston retailers see few signs of increased arrivals of meat despite OPA figures which show considerable advances in this week's shipments from packers over those of last week. [Page 2.]

John J. Spencer, Chief of the Boston Licensing Division, declared today he would not ban the movie "Mission to Moscow" unless especially instructed to do so by Mayor Tobin.

Illegal wearing of the uniform of the United States Army is too serious an offense to overlook even if the offender is an essential war worker, declared Judge George C. Sweeney in the United States District Court today as he sentenced Arthur L. Goodridge, now employed at East Hartford, Conn., in a war plant, to six months in jail.

A gain of 81 per cent over last year in the employment of women in Massachusetts is revealed by Director Powell M. Cabot of United States Employment Service. Employment placements of men and women increased 94 per cent in the same period, with an encouraging increase in hiring of older women.

Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire announced that he would be a candidate for the Republican nomination for a third term in the election next year.

In Europe: Syrian Border With Turkey Closed

Closing of the Syrian border with Turkey has been ordered by Allied authorities, according to a report from semi-official sources. Turkish authorities profess not to know why the border is being closed. Syria is under control of the Fighting French.

Selling of leather shoes has been banned in Rumania until Dec. 1 in order to ensure supplies for the winter.

H. V. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, has arrived in London by air from the United States.

Finland paid $168,945.56 on its war debt to the United States, the moratorium granted Finland by the U. S. Congress having expired last December.

Britain's Labor Party Conference in London rejected a resolution condemning the government for "timidity, delay and evasion" in handling the Beveridge plan for social security, but reaffirmed its support of all the main features of the plan. [Page 9.]

Russian workers and office employees have planted their own vegetable gardens which are estimated, altogether, to cover approximately 2,471,000 acres.

Britons received their 19th egg of the year this week under rationing regulations, but have come out with a surplus potato supply which is being sold at about $6 a ton for feeding pigs.

Washington: Delay in Drafting Fathers Foreseen

Drafting of fathers may be delayed at least a couple of months while Selective Service takes childless men at present deferred by occupational qualifications. However, before the war ends "the great majority" of physically-fit fathers may be in uniform according to Selective Service Director, General Hershey, and War Manpower Commission Chairman McNutt.

A bill for $1,086,562,499 to provide funds for the War Manpower Commission, the Labor Department, Federal Security Agency and related independent offices for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1943, was put before the House by its Appropriations Committee. The Committee had reduced the appropriation by $40,800,000 below Budget Bureau estimates.

An additional $6,273,629,000 for Lend-Lease was authorized in an appropriations bill signed by President Roosevelt.

National: Pennsylvania Strike Fines Rescinded

The $1-a-day strike fines ordered by Harold Ickes, Solid Fuels Administrator, will not be assessed by the Western Pennsylvania Coal Operators Association, employers of 85,000 soft coal miners. The Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers Association, employers of 65,000 miners, and the northern and southern West Virginia Associations, and the Commercial Mine Operators in Alabama also rescinded the fines, thereby dispelling considerable unrest.

On strike against the hiring of nonunion men, although according to construction company officials the union was unable to supply enough workers, 950 members of the International Hod Carriers, Building Workers and Common Laborers Union, A. F. of L., stayed away from their jobs at an Okmulgee, Okla., Army base hospital.

A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, telegraphed President Roosevelt from New York appealing to him to veto the antistrike bill because it is "an attempt to pillory honest labor."

Milk production in New York State fell off 6 per cent last month compared with May, 1942, when production reached an all-time high of 795,000,000 pounds.

Thousands of war workers at Johnstown and McKeesport, Pa., made their way to their jobs in spite of transportation tie-ups due to strikes by bus and streetcar operators. Bethlehem Steel reported absenteeism was at a low mark at its huge Johnstown plant. In the Pittsburgh district a strike involving 22 bus drivers ended when the A. F. of L. amalgamated warned the men they would be ousted from the union unless they returned to work.

Training 95 of every 100 Army Air Force pilots "without injury of any kind" gets official recognition as the National Safety Council presents its special wartime award "for distinguished service to safety" to Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of Air Forces, United States Army.

Canada: Several Shipyards Will Be Taken Over

Several shipyards in the St. Lawrence River area will be taken over by the Government, according to Munitions Minister C. D. Howe. They will include the three where strikes have just started.

Striking for higher wages and union recognition, approximately 10,000 war industry workers in Ontario and Quebec went on strike. Shipyards were the hardest hit, with 7,000 on strike.

Protection of fur seal herds in the Pacific and a division of the catch has been agreed upon between the United States and Canada. The agreement replaces a pre-war treaty under which Japan, Russia, the United States and Canada were bound to protect the herds for 30 years.

Orient: General Stilwell Arrives in Chungking

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Chief of Staff of the Allied Forces in China, arrived by plane in Chungking, after conferences at Washington with Allied leaders and in London and Cairo on his return trip.

The War:

Latest developments from the world's battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

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Dog Licks War Stamps To Help Lick Axis

CHICAGO (AP)—Frank Ingram's big dog, Hans, is putting in his licks to help beat the Axis.

Hans, stationed in a lobby of a North Side hotel, is bedecked with a sign which reads: "5 war stamps licked, 1 penny." That's the charge to children; adults pay more.

The collections go into a pool—to buy more war stamps.

Weather Predictions

Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 9:22 p. m., and ends Wednesday at 4:34 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 9:23 p. m., and ends Thursday at 4:36 a. m.

Rail Span Fire Attributed To Carelessness

Neponset River bridge out of service for 12 hours—F. B. I. in full investigation.

Carelessness rather than sabotage was indicated today by investigators probing into the causes of the fire which swept the New Haven Railroad's Neponset River Bridge last night, disrupting service to South Shore points for more than 12 hours.

Normal service was restored shortly before noon today, the railroad announced. Emergency crews were dispatched to the scene shortly after midnight last night and by midmorning were well on their way toward repairing two of the four tracks passing over the bridge. These two lines, rail officials said, were capable of handling normal traffic.

Investigators of the Federal Bureau of Investigation along with the Massachusetts State Fire Marshal's office, at the request of Chief William J. Sands of the Quincy Fire Department, are making a thorough examination of the bridge in an effort to determine the fire's origin.

How the fire got such a head start is still a puzzle to fire and F. B. I. officials in view of the fact that the New Haven Railroad maintains two guards, one at each end of the bridge, 24 hours a day. Also there are two men in the signal tower overlooking the bridge.

Guards on Watch

"I can't understand how the fire got such a start when there are guards on duty and there are water tanks on the bridge to check a fire when it starts," Chief Sands said today.

"I can't understand how it jumped so readily between the separated sections of double track. Of course, all timbers are saturated with creosote, but it takes more than a cigarette butt or a few papers to set those big timbers on fire."

An independent investigation into the cause of the fire was undertaken by the State Department of Public Utilities. Carroll L. Meins, Chairman of the Commission, and William H. Kirley, Director of the Railway and Bus Division, visited the fire scene early today and inspectors of the department started an investigation shortly after the fire occurred.

The fire started a little after 10:30 last night, according to the Quincy Fire Department, which responded to the alarm turned in by Elbridge A. Allen, employed in the signal tower overlooking the bridge. At the same time Mr. Allen called the Boston Fire Department.

According to Mr. Allen's story he first saw the flames after a southbound freight had passed over track three. John Hughes, guard on the Boston end of the bridge, also said that he first saw the flames after the freight had passed. He and his companion guard, John Campbell, rushed to the fire and fought it with buckets of water until the arrival of the fire department.

Damage Set at $25,000

The fire had such a head start, however, that before the fire department could get it under control the four tracks were a twisted mass of metal. Damage was estimated at $25,000.

Because the bridge is the only

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

RAF Bombs Blast Nazi Steel Center; Mass Evacuation Under Way in Ruhr; Merit System at Stake in Senate Bill

Senatorial confirmation on Federal posts in $4,500 class covered in McKellar bill.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—The House is expected to reject the McKellar bill, sent over from the Senate yesterday, 42 to 29, designed to put a great hunk of patronage pie in the hands of Senators without giving the House any.

If the House does not jealously reject the Senate bill the President, who has already branded it as "the very antithesis of the merit system," will probably veto it.

The big Senate vote came yesterday as a result of a revolt of Democratic Senators, in defiance of President Roosevelt. They are the chief beneficiaries of the patronage "grab" alleged to be contained in the McKellar bill, and they overwhelmingly backed the measure.

"Senatorial Courtesy"

The measure requires senatorial confirmation, which means the right to veto, of all Federal jobholders, Civil Service or otherwise, getting $4,500 or over, numbering around 30,000.

Under the system of "senatorial courtesy" the effect of this would be to make Senators supreme in picking upper bracket Federal officeholders in their own state. With the Democrats in a strong Senate majority, this would entrench the members of that party in the patronage game.

As a result of this, the vote shows 34 Democrats approving the bill to only 8 against; while only 8 Republicans approved and 20 voted against the grab.

The statistics of the vote, more clearly than any argument, showed the real purpose of the McKellar measure. Democrats defied their President in seeking greater political importance, while the Republicans objected to an arrangement that would primarily assist their opponents.

Senate Would Rule

Last February in denouncing the McKellar bill, Mr. Roosevelt said it would "sweep away years of civil service progress" and "would lay all of us open to the charge that we are playing politics with the war program." It would be "folly" in peace, he declared, and "little less than tragic" in wartime.

There is always a respectable "front" in political maneuvers of this sort, and in this instance there was the very reasonable argument that the Senate should have the power to confirm top policy-making officials like Harry Hopkins, William M. Jeffers, James M. Landis and the like, who now take office without senatorial confirmation.

However, this demand was coupled with the sweeping program to make the Senate rule, by indirection, over all present or future Federal employees above the $4,500 level, whether or not they qualified for the posts through competitive Civil Service examinations, and whether or not they had been promoted up

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Associated Press

Allied Strategists Confer in North Africa

Prime Minister Winston Churchill (seated center) shown during a recent meeting with Allied military chiefs somewhere in North Africa. Grouped around Mr. Churchill, they are (left to right): Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary; Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff; Sir Arthur Tedder, British Air Chief Marshal; Admiral Sir Andrew B. Cunningham, Commander in Chief, British Mediterranean Fleet; Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Deputy Commander in Chief, Allied Forces in North Africa; Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff; Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander in Chief, Allied Forces in North Africa, and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Commander, British Eighth Army (standing extreme right).

Yugoslavs Fight to Lift Nazi Terror; Frenzied Fascists Try Hate Campaign

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In sustained active and passive opposition to the Axis intruders, the peoples of Yugoslavia are far ahead of every captive European nation but the Greeks.

The inhabitants have tasted every degree of Nazi savagery, including the policy of systematic extermination clinically termed "depopulation."

Punitive expeditions have shot hostages by the tens of thousands and flattened entire towns. But neither reprisals nor internal political dissension can destroy the heroic will to resist of the South Slavs, whether Serb, Croat or Slovene.

Yugoslavia has been carved up six ways since the Wehrmacht panzers overwhelmed the country in April, 1941. The territory directly adjacent to the German border, comprising the northern two-thirds of the Province of Slovenia, was incorporated in the Reich. Here as in Western Poland the Nazis, under Hitler's personal directive, have carried out a policy of intensive compulsory Germanization aimed at complete obliteration of all Slovene national characteristics. Slovene schools and publications have been closed down.

Unyielding Deported

Official propaganda seeks to persuade the Slovenes that they are actually Germans in point of origin. Those who are not convinced are deported en masse to German concentration camps for further persuasion. The deportees include a sizeable portion of the local Roman Catholic clergy.

Before the war the Slovenes were among the most enlightened Slav groups. More than 98 per cent of their total number of approximately 1,000,000 was literate. Individual Slovene newspapers and periodicals enjoyed circulation of a quarter of a million.

Active resistance in the northern portion of Slovenia was crushed early under the grinding Nazi jackboot. But in the remaining third of the unhappy province the Italians have been less successful in establishing and maintaining "order." They tried to set up a puppet state with the trappings of autonomy, but the career of their first local Quisling, "Premier" Natlachen was cut short by an assassin's bullet. Some of his "Ministers" fared no better. Since then the Italians have had increasing trouble finding candidates to fill their Government posts.

The hostility of the Slovene population to the Italians and their puppets is so universal that the official press constantly complains that whenever there is a murder or some other act of political violence by the "underground" opposition, the crowds in the street invariably side with the "murderers" and help them escape by deliberately giving the police false clues. Par-

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Inside the Balkans

The manner in which active and passive opposition to the Axis conqueror is organized in Yugoslavia far more completely than in any other conquered nation in Europe, save Greece, is described by Mr. Stevens in another of his special articles on the Balkans. The writer represented The Christian Science Monitor in the Balkans previous to transferring to the recently completed campaign in North Africa.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15 — In the wake of President Roosevelt's carefully timed appeal to the Italian people to get rid of their Fascist Government, Rome is today in the midst of frantic crusades to whip up fighting spirit and prepare Italy for oncoming Allied military blows.

A picture of "inside Italy," pieced together from European press and radio reports reaching the Office of War Information, shows that the Fascists are conducting a furious "hate campaign" against the Allies, purging their party of lukewarm elements, shaking up Government officials, cracking down on suspected anti-Fascists and "black marketers," sending Italians to jail for "frivolous behavior," and exhorting the people to buy more bonds instead of stocks.

The "hate campaign" in Italy has centered on the Allied bombings, with the Rome Radio denouncing Allied fliers as "air gangsters" and manufacturing atrocity stories about "incendiary" pencils, pens, cigars, dolls and other objects dropped to "cripple innocent children and peasants."

Mussolini's Message

Benito Mussolini himself lent his weight to this campaign recently in a speech to 400 wounded and disabled soldiers at Forli. Paraphrasing Mussolini's talk, the Rome Radio reported in a broadcast to France:

"The Duce . . . said that they must spread hatred among the enemy, while realizing that any tolerance in this matter would be

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Action Begun on Tax Measure To Add Billions in 1944

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—The way was finally opened today for a great new anti-inflation tax program.

At a conference of representatives of the House, Senate, Treasury, and Fred Vinson, new Economic Stabilization Director, prompt congressional action on a new tax bill to take effect Jan. 1, 1944, was agreed upon.

This appears to open the way for the long-awaited second tax front.

President Roosevelt indicated such action was imminent last Tuesday at a press conference when he said he expected shortly to implement his request of Jan. 5, 1943, for "16 billions of additional funds."

Today's action comes a little over six months after Mr. Roosevelt's original request to Congress.

Effective in January

Present at the conference today were chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee, plus Representatives Cooper and Disney of the same body; Chairman George of the Senate Finance Committee and Senator Byrd of the same group; Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, Undersecretary Bell, Treasury Counsel Paul, and Mr. Vinson, who was formerly head of the Tax Subcommittee in the House.

"No decision was made as to the amount of taxes or the method of taxation," Mr. Doughton explained as he left the meeting.

He declared that "every reasonable effort will be made to pass a new tax bill this year, the main provisions of which will become effective Jan. 1, 1944."

Action on new taxes, urged by President Roosevelt, was delayed

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Steps to Insure Just Peace Urged by House Committee

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP) — The House Foreign Affairs Committee unanimously recommended today that Congress go on record for the "creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace."

After studying every proposal for a postwar world organization pending before either house, the Committee decided in favor of a one-sentence concurrent resolution introduced by Representative J. W. Fulbright (D) of Arkansas.

The resolution says: "Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring) that the Congress hereby expresses itself as favoring the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace, and as favoring participation by the United States therein."

Chairman Sol Bloom said it "expresses the unanimous opinion of the Committee and myself with reference to what the people should be thinking about in connection with organizing the peace."

Asked whether he had prepared a formal report, Mr. Bloom replied: "You could write and talk for a week but you couldn't say more than that resolution does."

Mr. Fulbright, a one-time Rhodes scholar, formerly was President of the University of Arkansas.

Arab-Jewish Relations Tense Under Demands in Palestine

The seriousness of the Arab-Jewish problem in Palestine which is still acute despite the changes brought about by the war is explained by Mr. Harrison, who is undertaking an extended trip to observe conditions in Syria and in the various countries of the Levant. Other articles on the situation in Syria and Palestine by the same writer will follow.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

JERUSALEM, June 15—The uneasy Arab-Jewish truce which has existed in Palestine during the last several years is now beginning to show signs of cracking and a new test of salesmanship on the part of governing officials seems approaching.

Although there appears to be no immediate prospect of recurrence of widespread disorders and bloodshed which disgraced the Holy Land during the middle 1930s, shrewd British, Jewish, and Arab observers here admit the situation has deteriorated during the past six months. All three sides are agreed that some way must be found to ease tension.

Bluntly put, the situation is traceable to the deepening tragedy of the Jews in Europe which has resulted in an understandable desire of Jews here that present and future bars to Jewish immigration into Palestine be drastically lowered. Jewish statements to this effect which have been increasing lately have reawakened apprehension of the Arabs that they will be racially, culturally, and economically swamped.

Signs of the Times

While there is always grounds for hope that British statesmanship which has gone to great lengths in attempting to insure the fullest possible justice to both sides will be able to stave off a new crisis, it would be folly not to recognize the signs of the times.

What strikes one most in talking with Arab and Jewish leaders here is the utter determination of both sides not to compromise.

The Jews are absolutely deter-

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Allies paying high price in planes and men for heavy damage meted out to Germany.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Oberhausen, important steel and coal center 35 miles north of Cologne, has felt the weight of an RAF mass raid.

For almost a week now Allied bombers have been raining explosives without letup on Nazi war plants in the Ruhr. Dispatches reaching Bern say the damage has been so heavy a mass evacuation of western German cities is under way.

The willingness of the Allied Command to pay a high price in men and machines remains one of the most significant aspects of these raids. They must be well worth the cost, for neither the British leadership nor the American hitherto has shown the slightest tendency to be profligate in the expenditure of men.

Since the resumption of the air offensive against Germany, the British and American Air Forces have lost 111 big bombers. Forty-three British planes failed to return from the Düsseldorf raid, June 11; 36 Flying Fortresses were shot down over Bremen and Kiel, June 12, 24 British craft were lost in the Bochum raid, June 13, and the Oberhausen assault cost 18 RAF bombers.

The Germans evidently are finding new ways to strengthen their defenses. It is now known they have Radar to guide their fire, and, according to some reports, they are capable of accurate gunnery up to 30,000 feet. And then there is the fighter-plane belt the Nazis have set up to intercept bombers.

Each of the 111 planes lost in the past week carried an average crew of seven, which means that nearly 800 skilled specialists, whose individual training periods took at least 15 months, have been put out of combat. There is also the price in dollars—which actually cannot fully be reckoned. A British or American big bomber costs around $250,000 and the amount of high-octane fuel used in a 1,000-plane raid is estimated at 3,500 tons, or the capacity of a small tanker.

Meanwhile in the Mediterranean, Wellington raiders have dropped two-ton blockbusters on Messina and another Italian island, Lampione, eight miles west of Lampedusa, has surrendered. Enemy broadcasts say Allied warships and transports are massing in the Mediterranean.

As regards the Orient, Allied fliers have dropped nearly 60,000 pounds of explosives on the Japanese base at Rabaul, New Britain; General Stilwell has returned to Chungking with a warning that there "is still a hard job ahead," and Navy Secretary Knox says American submarines have sunk 12 more Japanese vessels and damaged five for a total of 256 destroyed or damaged.

The fact that the Tokyo Diet is opening a three-day meeting today may be indicative of Japan's concern over the course of the war. It is significant also that such a traditional and well-insulated oligarchy as Japan still finds it necessary to make some use of the outward forms of representative government.

Continent:

Oberhausen Rocked By British Bombs

British East Coast observers said another big formation of bombing planes, probably American, roared across the English Channel shortly after the RAF's bombing fleet returned from its night attack on Oberhausen, three miles west of Essen, in Germany's Ruhr.

The daylight attackers appeared to be headed southeast.

As the big bombers rumbled

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Meat Mirage Continues As N. E. Mouths Reopen

By Everett Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Declaring today that, for the first time in history, practically no beef reached the Chicago stock yards for slaughtering yesterday, Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, added that apparently "the only place in the State where there are ample meat supplies this week is on paper."

Some of these "paper" supplies were disclosed today by the Regional Office of Price Administration, which stated that figures from large Western packers showed increased quantities of meat on the way to New England.

"One packer," said Frederic W. Lake, Regional Meat Rationing Officer, "who shipped 1,700,000 pounds during the week of June 7, has upped this to 2,400,000 pounds for the week of June 14." Others, he added, have stepped up their shipments by several hundred thousand pounds. The total, as a result of this increased shipping, will come to 14,519,000 pounds for this week, as compared with 12,273,000 pounds shipped during the week of June 7, he said.

Commenting on these figures, Mr. McCabe said that "it is entirely conceivable that millions of pounds of meat are 'rolling' from Chicago, but all indications from the trade point to a non-arrival of those supplies here in the opinion of the retailers.

Doesn't Understand

"The consumer does not understand quoted meat figures," said Mr. McCabe. "She only understands the reply she receives from her butcher when she goes to market to buy her weekly order of meat, and when the butcher has been turned down by his supplier, he can only turn down the urgent appeals of his customers for meat.

"There is a real danger that an unwarranted optimism will seriously mislead the public at a time when acute shortages have led the housewife to place a great deal of confidence in the headlined quotations of Government officials," Mr. McCabe continued.

"That confidence must not be destroyed by the well-intentioned desire to bring good news of meat supplies to the public when that good news is not accompanied by unquestioned supplies of meat actually in the meat boxes of the retail stores," he added.

"There is a slight increase in the supply of some smoked meats and neckbones," said Mr. McCabe, "but there is little else to supplement this supply."

Subsidy Opposition

Positive opposition to meat subsidy payments seemed apparent among those in the meat industry, Mr. McCabe continued. "What form that opposition will take with respect to future meat supplies remains to be seen. They have the meat, and the control of the supply is largely in their hands."

That there will be "continuing meat shortages," was emphasized this morning by Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional Director of the OPA. "This does not mean a permanent shortage, however," he added quickly. "At times, there will be emergency demands from the armed services," he continued, and said that there was no indication that New England was being discriminated against in these meat shortages. The meat shortage is general all over the country, Mr. Backman asserted.

If marketed at the normal rate, Regional OPA officials pointed out, there should be 1.89 pounds of meat available for each person each week.

Further Cut In Newsprint Is in Prospect

A further curtailment in newsprint will be necessary before the end of this year, delegates to the 10th Annual Convention of the American Newspaper Guild were told this morning by Warren Morgan, of the War Production Board in a brief address at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

Mr. Morgan estimated that at the current rate of production 3,700,000 tons of newsprint would be consumed before 1944, some 250,000 tons more than the amount originally allotted publishers by the WPB. Newspapers have been allowed roughly a five per cent increase over their 1941 consumption figure, he said.

Another speaker, Munroe Sweetland, national director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' war relief committee, told Guildsmen that the C. I. O., was the largest single source for the support of the USO and British, Chinese, and Russian War Relief efforts, contributing some $22,000,000 during the past year. The Guild, an affiliate of the C. I. O., represents approximately 20,000 newspapermen and women throughout the country.

Earlier in the day, Sam B. Eubanks, Executive Vice President, told the delegates that Guild membership had reached an all-time high, citing the past year's organizing successes as the reason the Guild now bargains for employees producing 18,000,000 copies of the nation's estimated daily output of 43,000,000 newspapers.

"The Guild represents employees in one or more departments on 80 of the nation's 167 daily newspapers of '50,000 or more' circulation," Mr. Eubanks disclosed in a prepared report. "It has contracts with 135 daily newspaper managements and is negotiating for initial contracts with six others."

At the convention's opening session yesterday, Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, said that "the biggest story now current" was that a United States Military machine whose menace is "becoming painfully apparent to our enemies" has been established in the past three years. Last night the Guildsmen attended a "Pops" concert in Symphony Hall.

Guard Convoy Charted

New Hangar Is Dedicated At Burlington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 15—One of the largest wooden aircraft buildings north of La Guardia Field went into operation this morning when Northeast Airlines dedicated its new Victory Hangar at the Municipal Airport for its pilot training division.

Fabricated of Douglas fir from Washington, the hangar claims the largest trusses in New England, and contains a total of 7,800 board feet of lumber.

Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont, and Samuel J. Solomon, President of Northeast, addressed the visitors at the hangar dedication. Miss Anne Wills, daughter of the Governor, also participated in the ceremony.

Vincent J. Mulac, chief instructor of the Northeast school, which trains pilots in the art of flying solely by instruments, explained the significance of the division to the war effort.

The Victory Hangar houses 23 mixed planes and will accommodate the C-87 cargo version of the four-engined passenger liner. The building is 120 feet wide, 180 feet long, and the doors are 25 feet high. The hangar was completed in 108 working days.

By a Staff Photographer

Engineers Plan Trip to Summer Camp

Upper: Officials of the Second Division Engineering Battalion, Massachusetts State Guard, and Lieut. Flora E. Skinner of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps talk over route of convoy to Concord, Mass., where the Engineers are setting up a Guard summer camp. Lieutenant Skinner was in charge of the convoy of trucks supplied and "manned" by the Women's Defense Corps. Left to right: Lieut. Edward L. Maurer; Capt. William Ruggiero, in command of Company C; Lieut. Col. J. Ruthford Kelley, commanding the Engineers; Lieutenant Skinner; Lieut. Nelson D. King, and Capt. Frederick J. Terrio, in command of Company B. Lower: Engineers leave Cambridge Armory to board convoy trucks.

N. E. Poulterers Sentenced For Price Violations

A fine of $5,000 was imposed today on the Maplewood Poultry Company of Malden, Mass., for violation of the maximum-price regulations of the Office of Price Administration, by Judge George C. Sweeney, in United States District Court.

James Mendelson of Malden, Treasurer of the poultry firm, was sentenced to four months in jail after pleas of not guilty had been changed to guilty for the corporation, Mr. Mendelson and two other officers.

Charles Shane of Belfast, Maine, President of the Malden Company, and Benjamin Hiter of Swanville, Maine, Clerk of the Company, were given suspended sentences of nine months and six months respectively and placed on probation.

In another case, Arthur J. Manchester of Westport, Mass., changed his plea of not guilty to guilty to charges of violating maximum price regulations in poultry before Judge Sweeney. He was sentenced to one month in jail.

Defense Corps Women 'Man' Convoy to State Guard Camp

Assigned to set up a Massachusetts State Guard summer camp at Concord, Mass., near the site of the 1775 Battle, 110 Guard engineers today left Cambridge armory in a convoy provided and "manned" by the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps.

Under the command of Lieut. Col. Ruthford J. Kelley, the unit—the Second Division Engineer Battalion—will establish a complete field community in a hayfield near the famous Concord battlefield.

On June 19, an unspecified number of Guardsmen will move in for a week-long "school of instruction," similar to the Guard encampment last year at Brockton. At the latter school, Guard officers were instructed in tactics to combat paratroops and in guerrilla warfare.

The engineers battalion will remain on duty for one week, the members returning to their homes and civilian jobs June 22. At that time, another engineer unit will arrive for the purpose of demobilizing the camp, returning equipment to Guard and Army warehouses after the school is closed.

Guard officers and men will receive pay comparable to Army graduation while on duty at the Concord encampment. They will live in tents and be served field rations prepared by a unit of the Women's Defense Corps. Members of the latter unit also will live in tents.

Col. William P. O'Brian, Commandant of the Massachusetts Military Academy, will be in charge of instruction at the school, while Adjt. Gen. William J. Keville will be Commandant of the camp.

Saltonstall to Visit Camp

High point of the school schedule will be Governor Saltonstall's visit to the camp June 25, near the close of the school session.

In charge of today's convoy, consisting of 12 utility trucks belonging to the Women's Defense Corps, three stake-body trucks, and several private cars, was Lieut. Flora E. Skinner of the Corps. Tents and equipment were loaded into the stake-body trucks at Waltham on the way to Concord.

While the Guard owns much of the equipment being used at the camp, tents and other supplies are being provided from Army stocks. Rations identical with those being eaten in Army camps in this area are being purchased direct from Army commissaries. The food is being delivered to Defense Corps members for preparation.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Warmer tonight; rising temperature Wednesday forenoon; moderate to fresh winds will diminish tonight.

Southwestern Maine: Scattered showers; not so cool tonight; rising temperature Wednesday forenoon.

New Hampshire: Warmer tonight with scattered showers in the north portion; rising temperature in south portion.

Vermont: Scattered showers in the north portion; somewhat warmer in the south portion tonight and Wednesday forenoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Warmer tonight, rising temperature Wednesday forenoon.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:50 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Wednesday, 10:21 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

A talk on "Christian Symbolism" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A pianoforte recital by the pupils of Leona Macgraw will be given in the recital hall of the New England Conservatory of Music at 8:15 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Quincy to Reconsider Flag-Salute Expulsion

Action resulting from the United States Supreme Court's decision upon the flag salute is scheduled tonight in Quincy when the School Committee will consider a reinstatement petition filed by the mother of a child expelled three years ago. The petition was filed by Mrs. Ebba Wentworth last month on behalf of her 'teen age son, Calvin, who was suspended three years ago for failure to salute the United States flag.

In the meantime, Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, announced that no hasty action will be taken by the State Department of Education to reinstate pupils suspended under State law.

Massachusetts schools will adopt a policy in harmony with the ruling of the Supreme Court that saluting the flag cannot be required if it interferes with personal or religious scruples, Commissioner Downey said. He said a ruling on the State's position will be sought from Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General.

State Law Nullified

The Supreme Court decision handed down yesterday—Flag Day—nullifies the Massachusetts law adopted in 1935 which has resulted in a series of conflicts throughout the State involving for the most part members of the religious sect known as Jehovah's Witnesses who have held that the compulsory flag salute was contrary to their religious convictions.

In a statement today from its office on Beacon Street, the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Union hailed the decision as a "heartening victory in the increasing struggle to maintain civil liberties and freedom of opinion and expression."

The Union has been interested in two cases in Greenfield, Mass., which are pending, defended by its counsel, Alfred Albert, against two mothers, Florence R. Hitt and Mary Pulaski. The Greenfield mothers were charged with failure to cause their children to attend school after the children had been expelled from school for failure to salute the flag.

Board Await Rulings

Meanwhile, local school committees and superintendents of schools were looking to the Department of Education for rulings on a number of cases in which children have been suspended for failure to participate in the salute to the flag.

In Brockton, four children, members of the Jehovah's Witness group, are under suspension but Edwin A. Nelson, Superintendent of Schools, said no action would be taken until the State Department of Education had been consulted. In this, as in other cases, the approach of summer and the end of the school year will make precipitate action unnecessary.

The case of two Wellesley pupils who have been under suspension will be considered by the School Committee shortly, Clifford S. Bragdon, School Superintendent, said today.

In the eight years since the flag salute law was adopted in Massachusetts approximately 60 children have refused to participate in the patriotic ceremony. Three teachers were dismissed from their posts for taking a similar position.

The teachers dropped were Miss Cora Foster of Saugus, 1935; Miss Elizabeth Graham of Quincy, 1940, and Miss Doris Seary of Boston, 1942.

Miss Foster, who was approaching retirement at the time she was dismissed is believed to be living in Lynn. Miss Graham is said to be teaching in a school operated by the Jehovah's Witnesses. According to a member of the Boston School Committee, Miss Seary has since married and would thus be ineligible for a teaching position.

Among the schools in Greater Boston in which "flag salute" cases have arisen are Hyde Park, Saugus, Quincy, Wellesley, Braintree, Cambridge, and Malden.

Maine Pipe Line Squirts Fish Into a Cannery in Record Time

Food Problems in New England

Fish by "pipe-line" poured into a Portland, Maine, canning company today from schooners, to the tune of a ton and a quarter a minute. Officials of the R. J. Peacock Canning Company plant believed that this was the first time such a "pipe-line" method of unloading had been operated.

"An operation that formerly required six hours can be done in less than an hour now," said John D. Toft, Vice-President and General Manager of the plant, who devised the new method. He applied the fundamentals of an ordinary suction pump. An eight-inch hose, dropped into the fish cargo hold, sucked the fish through a 12-inch pipe under 12 pounds of pressure, and dropped them into tanks.

Apple Crop Good

A moderately good crop of apples is in prospect in New England this season, according to reports from growers to the New England Crop Reporting Service. As a result of unusually cool weather during April, fruit crops bloomed at a relatively late date this year. In the various New England States, McIntosh apples were reported as reaching bloom from two to nine days later than the five-year average of the blooming date.

Gravensteins, Wealthy, and McIntosh had a good-to-heavy bloom in most sections, while for Baldwins and Northern Spy the bloom was light. No indications of set are currently available because of the relatively late season.

Peaches and Pears

The New England peach crop this season is almost a complete failure, with production expected to total only 30,000 bushels compared with 245,000 bushels harvested last season, and 232,000 bushels the 10-year average. Fruit buds were almost entirely killed and many trees injured by the low temperatures during the past winter.

For pears, the outlook in New England at 118,000 bushels compares with 178,000 bushels harvested last year, and 161,000 bushels the 10-year average production. A rather light crop of pears is in prospect as low temperatures during the winter damaged fruit buds of some varieties.

Hay and Grain Crops

The cool and relatively wet season has been favorable to pastures and the growth of hay, the Crop Reporting Service stated today. It added that "although the small grains—oats, barley, and wheat—have been sown later than usual, these crops seem to have made a satisfactory start in most localities."

On the basis of prospective acreage in March and other conditions, the oats crop should be 5,722,000 bushels, compared with 6,618,000 in 1942, the report said.

Jury Visits Grove Fire Site

Visiting the scene of the Cocoanut Grove holocaust, in which some 492 persons perished last Nov. 28, a Suffolk County jury today began consideration of charges of conspiracy on the part of five persons to violate the building laws of Boston.

Accompanied by Judge Edward T. Broadhurst, the 12 jurors and other court officials became the second court group to visit the ruins since prosecutions began. The first visit had been made by members of the jury which found Barnet Welansky, Grove owner and operator, guilty of manslaughter.

Defendants of the misdemeanor charge, who pleaded not guilty on arraignment, are: James Welansky, who had been acquitted of manslaughter when his brother Barnett was sentenced to State Prison in the felony trial; Theodore Eldracher, city building inspector, who had been reindicted after being eliminated from an earlier indictment; Reuben Bodenhorn, a contract designer; Samuel Rudnick, a building contractor, and David Gilbert, a Rudnick employee.

The Commonwealth is not pressing the misdemeanor charge against Barnett Welansky, who is now serving a sentence from 12 to 15 years.

Assistant Attorney General John J. Walsh is handling the State's case assisted by Assistant Attorney General Joseph K. Collins.

The deefnse counsels are: Herbert T. Callahan and Daniel J. Gallagher for James Welansky; Bernard Killion for Mr. Eldracher; Charles Dunn for Mr. Bodenhorn; John C. Johnson for Mr. Rudnick; and James Brennan for Mr. Gilbert.

Presentation of evidence is scheduled to start immediately after the jury is impanelled.

Jurors selected today were: Edward J. O'Brien, foreman of the jury, salesman; James Hallett, salesman; Thomas W. Edgar, shipper; Joseph Eugene Dolan, clerk; Philip J. O'Hearn, commercial foreman; George E. Garvey, machinist; John F. Sullivan, clerk; Walter R. Keough, helper; John W. Lordan, chauffeur; Walter A. Wakefield, clerk; Dominic D'Angelico, toymaker; Martin T. Putnam, manager.

Miss Hanson to Take Post at Simmons

Miss Anna Hanson, who has been teaching appointments secretary at Yale University since 1931, was named Director of Placement at Simmons College recently in a move to centralize the College's placement system. The appointment was announced by President Bancroft Beatley.

A graduate of Simmons' School of Business and one-time assistant secretary to former President Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College, Miss Hanson was secretary of the Department of Social Sciences at Yale before assuming her teacher-placement duties there 12 years ago.

How Tax Rate Was Kept Down Is Explained by Mayor Tobin

Boston's 1943 tax rate of $41, the same as last year's figure, was attained despite a sizeable cut in assessed valuation and cost-of-living increases to municipal, Suffolk County, and public school system employees, it was disclosed last night when Mayor Tobin announced the rate for the current year.

These two factors, which might ordinarily upset the budgetary applecart, were offset to a degree by, among other things, a pronounced decline in welfare and relief costs and debt service charges as well as the omission for the first time in many years of the annual Boston Elevated deficit assessment.

The temporary pay increases are expected to drain more than $2,200,000 from the city treasury, for example, an added expense that comes at a time when a heavy loss of tax revenue must be anticipated because of a $20,000,000 cut in assessed valuations. This cut, incidentally, is felt by observers to be a further step toward a stable tax base for the city.

Total $74,929,808

Warrants and appropriations for 1943 total $74,929,808, or nearly $4,500,000 less than last year's expenditures. On the credit side of the city's ledger we find $17,383,789 coming in, which compared to 1942 is a drop in income of approximately $4,300,000.

In a statement which accompanied announcement of the new tax rate, Mayor Tobin pointed out that this year for the first time since 1933 long term borrowings to meet current relief costs have been reduced to almost nothing, some $300,000 being sought for this purpose this year as compared to the $10,000,000 borrowed 10 years ago.

He listed as other favorable factors a reduction of the State tax on the city—a saving of over $2,000,000—and an increase in Boston's share in the Commonwealth's income, corporation and meal taxes.

Unfavorable Items

To balance these, the Mayor said, were such unfavorable items as no revenue this year from the State Highway Distribution fund—more than offset, however, by the State tax reduction—the compensation allowances, a decline in receipts from the motor vehicle tax and the attendant upping of the Sumner Tunnel deficit.

"The tax rate for 1943 was arrived at without resorting to any financial manipulation," Mayor Tobin added. "It is an honest tax rate, and it reflects a city government which under adverse circumstances, is proceeding along sound, conservative and constructive lines."

Disclosure of the rate was made by Mayor Tobin after the City Council late yesterday passed a supplementary budget appropriation of $129,452 submitted several weeks ago. All the other items which must be considered in fixing the 1943 budget had already been certified to the Mayor.

Rail Span Fire Attributed To Carelessness

Continued from Page 1

railroad link between Boston and the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company in Hingham it first was thought that sabotage had been attempted to retard transportation facilities of employees. While investigators are carefully searching for signs of sabotage several officials have strongly hinted at carelessness. One investigator said that possibly some thoughtless fireman might have dumped live coals on the bridge.

The F. B. I. said today that two of their investigators were on the scene shortly after the fire started and would bring in a report late this afternoon.

Emergency service was provided this morning by the New Haven Railroad to accommodate passengers traveling between Brockton, Plymouth, Greenbush, and other South Shore points by operating shuttle train service between these points and Norfolk Downs, at which point busses carried commuters to and from Columbia station of the Boston Elevated Railway.

Backman Defends Gas Policy

Answering the charge that the East Coast is winning the war single-handed by suffering all the curtailment on gasoline, Mr. Backman, New England Regional Director of the Office of Price Administration, reiterated that the rationed States are not the victims of discrimination, whatever may appear to be the case.

"The reason why the East is not getting as much gasoline as the rest of the country," he said, "is purely a matter of transportation. There are 120,000 tank cars in the United States and 70,000 of these are on East Coast runs. The remainder must be used on the shorter midwest and far west routes because: 1, many of them are old worn-out cars that couldn't stand the long haul to the East, and 2, there are many oil-consuming industries in the midwest and west producing war material, which can only be serviced by tank-car."

Meanwhile, Mr Backman urged that every motorist make sure he is using the minimum amount of gasoline he can possibly get along with, and that he is driving with the minimum amount of gasoline in his tank.

The OPA now has formal record of 2,919 plants in New England, each employing at least 100 workers, where car-sharing programs are in operation. One is the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine, where the average passenger-car load coming to work is five persons a car for the 11,000 employees. Another is the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation plant at Fore River, Mass., where 30,700 employees share their cars to an extent that produces an average load per car of 4-plus.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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New York-Bound

By a Staff Photographer

Women Recruits Head for U. S. Service

Several of the 168 recruits who left today for a training and indoctrination course at Hunter College are shown boarding the train at South Station. The Waves will be apprentice seamen, while the Marines will be privates. Top row: Misses Teresa O'Brien (left) and Leona Skolfield. Second row: Misses Barbara Shannon (left) and Miriam Hurwitch. Standing, left to right: Yeoman Myra Terry, Misses Lillian Roy, Lorraine Landry, and Rosena Colon, Yeoman Ruth Kounas and Thomas Donahue, Shore Patrol. Seated: Misses Dorothy Hoit, Annette Cacciola, and Margaret White.

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Three-Section Plan Retained for Lecturers

The Christian Science Board of Lectureship today announced continuance of the sectional arrangement of assigning lecturers for the United States and Canada under which the members of the Board are divided into three groups, each of which will function as a unit in a specified area during the autumn, winter, and spring periods.

Differing slightly from last year, when it was started, the sectional arrangement this year provides one "open month" during each of the three seasons in which the lecturers will be free to accept calls from any branch church or society.

The Lecture Board described the sectional groupings as bringing benefits to churches and societies in permitting them to know long in advance the lecturers who are available to them, and the time of year the lecturers will be in their various districts. The arrangement is an outgrowth of transportation difficulties arising from the war.

Emphasis was again placed by the Board upon the fact that every group member under this plan would be available at some time of the year to every section of the United States and Canada. The three sections designated as Eastern, Central, and Western and the lecture groups A, B, C, will alternate with each other in these sections as complete units.

During July, August, September, and December, 1943, and March and June, 1944, the sectional plan is not in effect; hence those months are open for lecturers to accept invitations anywhere.

A list of the members of the Board of Lectureship and the periods in which they are available in the three districts, follows:

Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., Toronto, Canada. Address all correspondence relating to lectures in the United States and Canada to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts.
Assigned to Central Section, October, November, 1943.
Assigned to Western Section, January, February, 1944.
Assigned to Eastern Section, April, May, 1944.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, December, 1943, March, 1944.

Herbert W. Beck, C. S. B., San Francisco, California. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts.
Assigned to Central Section, October, November, 1943.
Assigned to Western Section, January, February, 1944.
Assigned to Eastern Section, April, May, 1944.
Assigned to Alaska, August, 1943.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1943, March, 1944.

Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., Box 1822, Seattle 11, Washington. Address from September 1 to November 30, 1943, Box 97, Evergreen, Colorado.
Assigned to Central Section, October, November, 1943.
Assigned to Western Section, January, February, 1944.
Assigned to Eastern Section, April, May, 1944.
Available elsewhere throughout the United States and Canada in September, December, 1943, March, June, 1944.

Harry C. Browne, C. S., New York City. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts.
Assigned to Central Section, October, November, 1943.
Assigned to Western Section, January, February, 1944.
Assigned to Eastern Section, April, May, 1944.
Assigned to West Indies and Canal Zone, March, 1944.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1943, June, 1944.

Leonard T. Carney, C. S. B., Beverly Hills, California. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts.
Assigned to Eastern Section, October, November, 1943.
Assigned to Central Section, January, February, 1944.
Assigned to Western Section, April, May, 1944.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, December, 1943, March, June, 1944.

Richard J. Davis, C. S. B., San Jose, California. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to Box 309, Los Gatos, California.
Assigned to Central Section, October, November, 1943.
Assigned to Western Section, January, February, 1944.
Assigned to Eastern Section, April, May, 1944.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1943, March, June, 1944.

Will B. Davis, C. S., 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 3, Illinois.
Assigned to Western Section, October, November, 1943.
Assigned to Eastern Section, January, February, 1944.
Assigned to Central Section, April, May, 1944.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1943, March, June, 1944.

Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C. S. B., New York City. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts.
Assigned to Western Section, October, November, 1943.
Assigned to Eastern Section, January, February, 1944.
Assigned to Central Section, April, May, 1944.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, last week of September, 1943, also March and first half of June, 1944.

Colin Rücker Eddison, C. S., c/o Westminster Bank, Ltd., 14 Sloane Square, London, S. W. 1, England. Address all correspondence relating to lectures in United States and Canada to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts.
Assigned to Central Section, October, November, 1943.
Assigned to Western Section, January, February, 1944.
Assigned to Eastern Section, April, May, 1944.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, December, 1943, March, 1944.

Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 3, Illinois.
Assigned to Western Section, October, November, 1943.
Assigned to Eastern Section, January, February, 1944.
Assigned to Central Section, April, May, 1944.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1943, March, June, 1944.

Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., 2140 Collingwood Boulevard, Toledo 2, Ohio.
Assigned to Western Section, October, November, 1943.
Assigned to Eastern Section, January, February, 1944.
Assigned to Central Section, April, May, 1944.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1943, March, June, 1944.

Anna E. Herzog, C. S. B. (Mrs.), Columbus, Ohio. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts.
Assigned to Western Section, October, November, 1943.
Assigned to Eastern Section, January, February, 1944.
Assigned to Central Section, April, May, 1944.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, October 1 to 15, 1943.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1943, March, June, 1944.

Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S. B., Los Angeles, California. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to Mrs. Florence Jacobsen, Box 494, Fullerton, California.
Assigned to Western Section, October, November, 1943.
Assigned to Eastern Section, January, February, 1944.
Assigned to Central Section, April, May, 1944.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1943, March, June, 1944.

William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., 543 New Center Building, Detroit, Michigan.
Assigned to Eastern Section, October, November, 1943.
Assigned to Central Section, January, February, 1944.
Assigned to Western Section, April, May, 1944.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1943, March, June, 1944.

Margaret Matters, C. S. B. (Mrs.), New York City. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 160 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck, New York.
Assigned to Eastern Section, October, November, 1943.
Assigned to Central Section, January, February, 1944.
Assigned to Western Section, April, May, 1944.
Assigned Western Canada, May, 1944.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1943, March, 1944.

Earl McCloud, C. S. B., San Antonio, Texas. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts.
Assigned to Eastern Section, October, November, 1943.
Assigned to Central Section, January, February, 1944.
Assigned to Western Section, April, May, 1944.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1943, March, June, 1944.

Margaret Morrison, C. S. (Miss), 201 East Delaware Place, Chicago 11, Illinois.
Assigned to Eastern Section, October, November, 1943.
Assigned to Central Section, January, February, 1944.
Assigned to Western Section, April, May, 1944.
Assigned to Mexico, February 15 to 28, 1944.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1943, March, June, 1944.

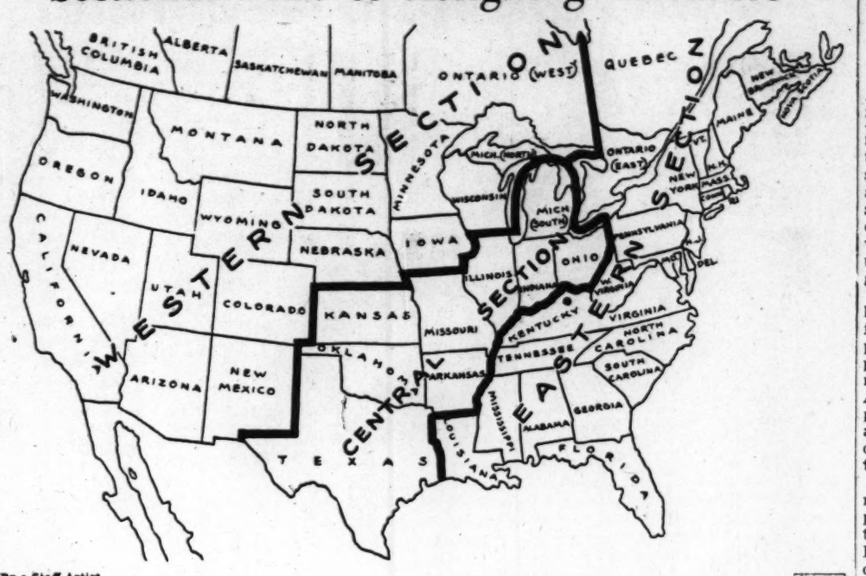
Herschel P. Nunn, C. S. B., Portland, Oregon. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 1324 American Bank Building, Portland 5, Oregon.
Assigned to Western Section, October, November 1943.
Assigned to Eastern Section, January, February, 1944.
Assigned to Central Section, April, May 1944
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1943, March, June, 1944.

Oscar Graham Peeke, C. S. B., Kansas City, Missouri. Address all correspondence relating to lectures in the United States and Canada to 401 National Fidelity Life Bldg., Kansas City 6, Missouri.
Assigned to Eastern Section, October, November 1943.
Assigned to Central Section, January, February, 1944.
Assigned to Western Section, April, May, 1944.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1943, March, June, 1944.

Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., 166 Geary Street, San Francisco, California.
Available after January 1, 1944.
Assigned to Central Section, January, February, 1944.
Assigned to Western Section, April, May, 1944.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, March, June, 1944.

Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., Nineteenth Floor, 11 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N. Y.
Assigned to Central Section, October, November, 1943.
Assigned to Western Section, January, February, 1944.
Assigned to Eastern Section, April, May, 1944.
Assigned to Hawaii, December, 1943.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1943, March, June, 1944.

Sectional Plan of Assigning Lecturers



By a Staff Artist

Chart Showing Assignment of Lecturers to United States And Canada for the Lecture Year Ending June 30, 1944

Western Section

Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Iowa, Mich. (N.), Minn., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. Mex., N. Dak., Ore., S. Dak., Utah, Wash., Wis., Wyo., (CANADA) Alta., B. C., Man., Ont. (W.), Sask.

	GROUP B
AUTUMN Oct. Nov. 1943	WILL B. DAVIS Dr. HENDRIK J. DE LANGE JUDGE SAMUEL W. GREENE PAUL A. HARSCH MRS. ANNA E. HERZOG* JUDGE FREDERICK C. HILL HERSCHEL P. NUNN
	GROUP A
WINTER Jan. Feb. 1944	GAVIN W. ALLAN HERBERT W. BECK PETER B. BIGGINS HARRY C. BROWNE RICHARD J. DAVIS COLIN RUCKER EDDISON ROBERT STANLEY ROSS
	GROUP C
SPRING Apr. May 1944	LEONARD T. CARNEY WILLIAM D. KILPATRICK MRS. MARGARET MATTERS* EARL McCLOUD MISS MARGARET MORRISON OSCAR GRAHAM PEEKE PETER V. ROSS

Central Section

Ark., Ill., Ind., Kans., Mich. (S.), Mo., Ohio, Okla., Texas

	GROUP A
AUTUMN Oct. Nov. 1943	GAVIN W. ALLAN HERBERT W. BECK PETER B. BIGGINS HARRY C. BROWNE RICHARD J. DAVIS COLIN RUCKER EDDISON ROBERT STANLEY ROSS
	GROUP C
WINTER Jan. Feb. 1944	LEONARD T. CARNEY WILLIAM D. KILPATRICK MRS. MARGARET MATTERS EARL McCLOUD MISS MARGARET MORRISON* OSCAR GRAHAM PEEKE PETER V. ROSS
	GROUP B
SPRING Apr. May 1944	WILL B. DAVIS DR. HENDRIK J. DE LANGE JUDGE SAMUEL W. GREENE PAUL A. HARSCH MRS. ANNA E. HERZOG JUDGE FREDERICK C. HILL HERSCHEL P. NUNN

Eastern Section

Ala., Conn., Del., D. C., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Md., Mass., Me., Miss., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., (CANADA) N. B., N. S., Ont. (E.), Que.

	GROUP C
AUTUMN Oct. Nov. 1943	LEONARD T. CARNEY WILLIAM D. KILPATRICK MRS. MARGARET MATTERS EARL McCLOUD MISS MARGARET MORRISON OSCAR GRAHAM PEEKE
	GROUP B
WINTER Jan. Feb. 1944	WILL B. DAVIS DR. HENDRIK J. DE LANGE JUDGE SAMUEL W. GREENE PAUL A. HARSCH MRS. ANNA E. HERZOG JUDGE FREDERICK C. HILL HERSCHEL P. NUNN
	GROUP A
SPRING Apr. May 1944	GAVIN W. ALLAN HERBERT W. BECK PETER B. BIGGINS HARRY C. BROWNE RICHARD J. DAVIS COLIN RUCKER EDDISON ROBERT STANLEY ROSS

*Please refer to individual listing for special assignment.

Fair Allocation Meat Board's Main Duty

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—What does establishment of the new War Meat Board mean? More meat? No, not necessarily more added to the total supply; but housewives in some areas that have suffered acute shortages may find butchers' shelves better stocked as a result of the operation of this agency, which organized itself and got under way on its allocation program here the other day.

That is the meat picture as it has developed on the governmental front. This new meat board, composed of representatives of the packing industry and governmental agencies concerned with Army supplies, distribution, and prices, will simply see to it that available stocks of meat are doled out where they are needed, when they are needed.

Needs of our hungry fighting men will still come first, it was explained by Harry E. Reed, chief of the livestock division of the Food Distribution Administration, and chairman of the Board, but these needs will be satisfied in such a way as to avoid market disruptions. At least that's the aim.

The North African campaign, for instance, threw the whole domestic meat distribution system out of gear, partly because of the need for secrecy, but partly because of the lack of some such central board as this to control the machinery.

The failure of proper distribution, sometimes due to emergency demands by the armed forces in some areas, has recently caused shortages to be felt sharply around Mobile, Ala., San Diego, Calif., and Boston, Mass., and also some points in Arizona and New Mexico.

While at first it was assumed that the Board would have nothing directly to do with production and prices, recommendations by Chester C. Davis, War Food Administrator, have been followed up with establishment of an advisory group which will delve into these fields, as well as that of allocation.

One subcommittee of the Cattle and Beef Advisory Committee is assigned to determine the relationship of the price of slaughter cattle by grades, as reflected by present wholesale price ceilings, and submit a detailed report. Another subcommittee will recommend additional action to be taken to supply beef requirements of the Army and Navy, and recommend such ceiling price adjustments as are needed to improve distribution and remove inequities. Still another will recommend action to encourage cattle marketing.

The Board itself, it is understood, will, in the words of Mr. Davis, "advise us in the administration as to extent of the trouble and the steps needed to correct it."

Seated around a big table in one of the many buildings here which the Government has all but taken over for the duration were the 12 men constituting this new board. They are: R. H. Daigneau of George R. Hormel & Co., packing firm; Wells E. Hunt of the Office of Price Administration; Mr. Reed; J. J. Madigan of the Office of Price Administration; Col. Paul P. Logan of the United States Army Quartermaster Corps; Murray T. Morgan, Food Distribution Administration; John Heinz, Baltimore packer; A. L. Scott of Swift & Co.; C. C. Abraham, Memphis packer; Walter A. Netsch of Armour & Co.; Harold H. Meyer, Cincinnati packer, and Gus Roberts of the Cudahy Packing Company.

The Board, it was explained, will meet once a week. Meanwhile reports from all producers, both inspected and noninspected, will come in regularly to the office. Each week the Board will, on the basis of these reports of the previous week's slaughter, allocate available supplies. Colonel Logan will know what the armed forces need. Food Distribution and OPA representatives will know about Lend-Lease requirements. Out of the lumped supplies the Army and Navy will get their proper share. The rest will be for lend-lease and civilian consumption.

Besides knowing how much meat is available this Board will have to be able to anticipate those Government demands, it was explained, and draw up its allocation blue prints on a wider than just a week-to-week scale.

The Board may be starting out under a handicap some observers have noted, for everyone is expecting big things from it. The packers, in recent paid advertisements, urged the Government to hold off on its subsidy plan to give the new Board a chance to solve this price problem. The producers are hopeful that it may have the effect of removing the threat of price ceilings on livestock.

Meanwhile, production continues at all-time records. Right now there is more pork than beef, but Lend-Lease shipments have taken a large amount of the pork and that situation is not too apparent yet to the housewife. The size of our armed forces continues to expand, and every time a new man goes into uniform he not only continues to eat what he did as a civilian, but usually quite a lot more. It is figured that as a whole the fighting man eats about twice as much meat as he would at home.

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Leonard T. Carney Appointed To Board of Lectureship

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Leonard T. Carney, C. S. B., of Los Angeles, Calif., was today appointed by The Christian Science Board of Directors to serve as a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Carney replaces James G. Rowell, C. S. B., of Kansas City, Mo., who this week was elected to the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Mr. Carney graduated from Grinnell College, Iowa, in 1905, with the degree of B. A., and also from the Harvard Law School with the class of 1908, receiving the degree of LL.B. Following his graduation he was admitted to the Iowa bar, and later to that of the State of California. He practiced law at Marshalltown, Iowa, until the winter of 1917 when he was appointed by the Board of Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, to the position of Christian Science War Relief Worker at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, where he served until after the close of the war.

In 1919 he and his family moved to Seattle, Washington, where he entered the public practice of Christian Science, and in the following year to Los Angeles, Calif., where he has continued in Christian Science practice.

He joined the branch church at Marshalltown in 1912, and served that church in various capacities, including that of First Reader.

Mr. Carney joined The Mother Church in 1913. He has served as a member of the board of directors in two branch churches in California and as president of one. He received Primary class instruction in Christian Science in 1914. After completing a course in the Normal class of the Christian Science Board of Education in 1934, Mr. Carney became a teacher of Christian Science. He will continue to reside in Beverly Hills, Calif.

Roosevelt and Dewey Praise Children's Aid Society Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—Messages of good-will from President Roosevelt, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and other prominent persons are high lights of "Children's Week," as it entered its second day today under the sponsorship of The Children's Aid Society.

"The year 1943 marks the 90th anniversary of The Children's Aid Society, an organization which has for so long faithfully and effectively labored for the welfare of the underprivileged children of New York," the President wrote in his message to the Society. "The achievements of the Children's Aid Society demonstrate how much an enlightened citizenry, working voluntarily for democratic principles, can accomplish. Such a contribution is not only a source of pride for all Americans, but also a pattern of hope for the oppressed peoples of the world."

Governor Dewey hailed the Society on its leadership in the children welfare field over the years and on its introduction of "forward looking measures for the benefit of needy children, which today are taken for granted."

"Many of the country's finest citizens owe their start in life to work thus accomplished, without regard to race, color or creed," he recalled. "Today the demands of wartime economy present new problems and new challenges. Under such conditions it is comforting to know that organizations like the Children's Aid Society are available to give the benefit of long years of valuable experience to the best possible handling of a great problem."

In its annual report the Society traces the evolution of its services from their beginnings to the present day. William Church Osborn, President of the Society, declared that children of all ages are experiencing social, economic and spiritual disturbances to such an extent that "it is amazing that the 758,000 children of school age in New York City do as well as they do."

Carrying out the guiding principle of Charles Loring Bruce, founder of the Society near a century ago, that only in the home can the solution of childhood delinquencies be found, the Society increased its homemaker service 50 per cent in the past year to meet wartime pressures on the home. This service works to keep homes threatened with dissolution functioning, or substitutes good home surroundings for wretched environments.

Edwin G. Morrill, Treasurer of the Society, reported that the number of contributors to the Society increased from 14,312 to 17,009 during the year.

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NEW YORK CITY

Greyhound Plans Helicopter Busses Flying Over Many Lines After the War

CHICAGO, June 15 (AP)—A plan to adapt present bus terminals and bus garages for use as landing ports and hangars in a nation-wide helicopter air-bus service was advanced today when an application for this type of airline was filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board, by the Greyhound Corporation, operators of highway buses.

The application said that Greyhound Lines proposed to operate helicopters or similar aircraft to provide passenger, mail, and express service over present bus routes.

"Our studies have shown a definite need on the part of the nation for the type of air transportation we propose to operate," C. E. Wickman, Company President, said today. "If our application is approved, we plan to make air travel available to the millions who live scores or hundreds of miles from the large airports that present airliners must use."

Although lack of equipment probably will make the air-bus service a postwar project, Mr. Wickman said several helicopters might be made available for experimental use "in the near future." If the aircraft can be obtained, he said, authority will be sought to put them into service on routes between Detroit and Flint, Mich., and intermediate points between Detroit, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky.

The air-bus service, Mr. Wickman added, would not compete substantially with existing airlines. Instead, he said, air busses would supplement transcontinental and global airliners by providing quick and convenient means of reaching major airports in metropolitan cities.

The first helicopters being designed for this purpose by Igor Sikorsky will carry seven passengers, their luggage and a pilot. When the service is placed on a full scale, however, it is expected the planes will carry 14 passengers and two pilots, as well as mail and express.

Funds Increased To Train Pilots

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The Senate Appropriations Committee added $33,940,358 for civilian airplane pilot training to a measure providing funds for the State, Justice, and Commerce Departments which it reported to the Senate today.

That was the biggest increase made by the Committee in the bill passed by the House, which came to the Senate floor carrying a total of $226,105,758 for the next fiscal year.

Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada told reporters the additional funds would finance training of 8,648 pilots, from among whom it was estimated the Army would receive 7,200 graduates.

The committee recommended an appropriation of $295,000 to continue the Field Office Service of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for which the House, in the absence of a budget estimate, refused to appropriate.

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YOU may be one of the great new group of motorists now eligible to purchase new cars.

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It is also one reason for the exceptionally long tire life for which Studebaker cars are recognized.

Supply of these Studebakers is strictly limited

When dealers' present stocks are sold, no more of these tire-saving, gas-saving new Studebakers will be available for the duration.

So, if you need a new car—and want Studebaker quality and economy—investigate at once and find out if you're eligible. Thousands are.

We'll give you every possible help with your application. And the trade-in value of your present car may cover the down payment and more on one of these exceptionally fine quality new Studebakers.

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Summer Theater Prospects in New England — Soldier Plays in New York

Once Rural Playhouses Moving Into the Cities

The summer theaters are down but they are not out. Enough of them will be operating this year to serve as a faint reminder of what New England used to produce when the drama was one of the chief warm weather crops in the mountains and along the seashore.

But summer theater-going between now and Labor Day will be the reverse of what it used to be in the days before the war. Then impresarios of the straw-hat circuit looked for locations pleasantly situated in the country and along the shore, preferably far enough from centers of population to tempt city dwellers to drive out for the evening. But now summer playgoing has become largely an urban diversion and the summer playhouses that have survived are either in the cities or adjacent to some dependable means of transportation.

* * *

In Boston the early part of the season finds the Colonial still in operation, with "Junior Miss" continuing an indefinite run. Years ago, even before the summer theaters had become established, there generally was what is known as a "summer show" in town. Usually it was a musical comedy and frequently it was the work of George M. Cohan. But whatever it might be, through the warm weather it furnished light diversion for those in a mood for the theater. If "Junior Miss" continues, as now seems likely, it may become a modern counterpart of the old summer show.

A series of summer plays, of which "Jane Eyre" is the second, has been tentatively scheduled at the Plymouth, but the next play in the list is still to be announced. For a time it seemed that warm weather musical entertainment would be in store at the Boston Opera House, but since the unexpectedly abrupt conclusion of "The Merry Widow" Saturday night, that house has been dark and, for the moment there is nothing in sight there.

* * *

In Cambridge the summer theater at Brattle Hall is now in the second week of its season, offering Constance Bennett as the star of "Without Love," the play by Philip Barry in which Katharine Hepburn and Elliott Nugent appeared under Theater Guild auspices a year ago at the Colonial Theater in Boston.

Worcester, it is said, will have a summer theater at the Municipal Playhouse, under the operation of Guy Palmerston, who has been long associated with the Lake Whalom theater at Fitchburg. "Yes, My Darling Daughter," "Guest in the House," and "Claudia" are among the plays reported in prospect for the 10 weeks starting June 29.

The Weston Players, hitherto making their headquarters at Weston, Vt., are following the current trend by moving to Springfield, Vt., a war industry town. Harlan Forrest Grant, the manager, announces that the company will also play a circuit of one-night stands each week at Rutland, Bellows Falls, Windsor, and Claremont, N. H.

At Newport, R. I., the Casino Theater is to open on July 5, with "Claudia," "Without Love," and "You Can't Take It With You" as the first three plays to be presented. At Providence, R. I., the Playhouse was scheduled to begin a summer series of plays last evening.

In Maine the Greenwood Theater at Peak's Island has set June 28 as its opening date, and down in Connecticut the Guild Playhouse at Stamford is expected to get under way on July 7.

* * *

Lakewood, that thespian colony in Maine which was the forerunner of all the summer theaters in New England, has still to make known its intentions. Last year a brief series of plays was offered to keep intact the theater's record of continuous summer operation. The same procedure may be followed this year.

The Cape Playhouse at Dennis has closed its doors for the duration. The South Shore Players at Cohasset decided as long ago as last summer that conditions were too unfavorable for operation and presumably the same decision will hold for this year. Marblehead was minus its North Shore Players last year and doubtless will be again this summer. Stockbridge seems to be in a similar situation. At Ogunquit the small theater was open last summer but no information has come to hand about plans for this year.

Tonight at the Pops

Norwegian Wedding March
Suite from "Peer Gynt" — Grieg
"Spring," for String Orchestra
Sigurd Jorsalfar March
Concerto for Pianoforte — Grieg
Soloist: Bernhard Weiser
Waltz of the Flowers, from "Nutcracker"
Suite — Tchaikovsky
The Clarinet Polka — Arranged by Bodge
Salute to Our Fighting Forces — Arranged by Bodge
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

On the Stage

New York

Maxwell Anderson's play, "The Eve of St. Mark" is announced to close at the Cort Theater, New York, on Saturday night, June 26, after 306 performances. It opened in New York on Oct. 7 after a tryout engagement in Boston.

* * *

Another closing announced for New York is that of "Junior Miss," which will bow out on July 10, after 694 performances. It opened in New York on Nov. 18, 1941. The play is being acted on the road by two companies.

* * *

On June 25 Northern Valley Playhouse is to open a summer season at Englewood, N. J., with "The Guest in the House."

* * *

The Pasadena Community Playhouse starts its season of Booth Tarkington plays on June 22 with "The Man from Home." To follow are "Colonel Satan," "The Country Cousin," "Mister Antonio," "Your Humble Servant," "Monsieur Beaucaire," and "Seventeen."

* * *

On June 22 there will be a special matinee of "Harriet" at Henry Miller's Theater, New York City, for high school students, with 10 cents as the admission price.

* * *

A company called the Actors Group is to open a summer season at Allaben, N. Y., on June 25.

* * *

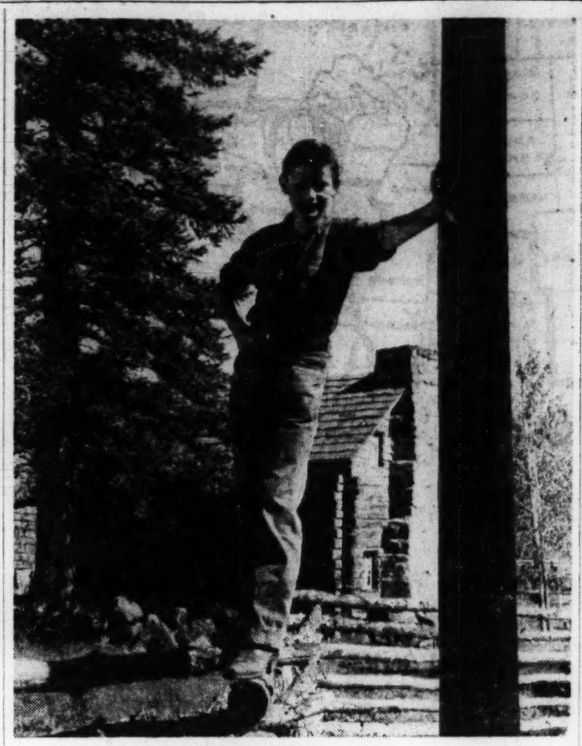
At Dallas, Texas, on June 21 a summer season of operettas, performed outdoors, is to be opened with "Naughty Marietta," to be followed by "Sweethearts," "The Vagabond King," "The New Moon," "Bitter Sweet," and "Roberta."

Shaw at Fine Arts

Beginning Wednesday the double bill at the Fine Arts will include the screen version of Bernard Shaw's "Major Barbara," with Wendy Hiller, Robert Morley, and Rex Harrison, and "New Wine, the Life of Schubert," with Ilona Massey starred.

'Mrs. Miniver' at Exeter

On Wednesday only, "Mrs. Miniver," with Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon, will be shown at the Exeter Theater. On the program will be a short English film, "The White Eagle," showing the life of Polish refugees in England. Leslie Howard is the narrator.



Roddy McDowall
In "My Friend Flicka," coming Thursday to Paramount and Fenway

Five One-Acters Presented In Benefit for Service Club

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

Five short plays, written and acted by soldiers, were presented Monday evening at the Forty-sixth Street Theater to a distinguished audience that paid something over $100,000 for their entertainment, the proceeds going to the Soldiers and Sailors Club of New York.

The plays were the finalists in a group of 115 manuscripts submitted in a contest sponsored by John Golden, theatrical producer, as a means of finding acting material for use in camps. All the plays had good stage quality, reflecting the talents and experience of their authors, who had all been connected with the theater prior to their induction into the army.

"Where'er We Go," by Pfc. John B. O'Dea, performed by Camp Wood, had to do with the efforts of a private (acted by Sgt. Philip Kaplan with sustained drollery) to get enough money out of barracks mates to take him to Los Angeles for his leave. Just as he sells an overcoat for what he needs, all leaves are cancelled and the soldiers hear that they are off to Alaska.

"First Cousins," a melodrama by Corp. Kurt S. Kasnar, performed by a special service branch, showed the maneuver by which four captive Yanks captured a submarine.

"Button Up Your Lip," by Pvt. Irving Gaynor Neiman, performed by Fort Monmouth, was easily the funniest piece of the evening, though all the sketches had touches of comedy. Corp. Erving J. Engleman played an indignant and bewildered first-day rookie who was continually tangling with the regulations. For a surprise ending to the farce, which had to do with rules against loose talk caused by rumors, the idle boast of one soldier, that he knows Myrna Loy, is made good to the surprise of everybody when Miss Loy walks on.

"Mail Call," by Air Cadet Ralph Nelson, performed by Fort Hancock, is a sentimental melodrama about a soldier group that decides to write a letter to the relatives of one of their mates, who was shot for cowardice, extolling his bravery.

Melodrama, again, was provided by "Pack Up Your Troubles," written by Pfc. Alfred D. Gito, and acted by Camp Upton. It had to do with the capture of saboteurs, with the efforts of a new father to find out by telephone whether it was a boy or a girl for comic relief.

All the plays were staged effectively against sets that sufficed to indicate the scenes of action. Between plays came clever variety turns by soldiers. The Three Hundred Sixty-ninth Army Air Force Band provided the incidental music throughout the evening, playing in a stirring style that was often applauded by a house that contained military and society notables. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, in the front row, was one of the most heartily appreciative in an audience that contained the Duke and Duchess of Windsor and Mayor Fiorello La Guardia.

Choregraphy for Play

Eugene Loring will do the choregraphy for a new play in verse, "Night Song," by Howard D. Richardson, an Army Air Force cadet, to be produced on Broadway by José Ferrer, it is announced. The play is based on "a North Carolina version of the Barbara Allen legend," and will have music by Douglas Moore. Mr. Ferrer and his wife, Uta Hagen, will have the principal roles, and the scenery is to be designed by Robert Edmond Jones.

'Subsidies' Topic of Talk On Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Senator Harlan J. Bushfield (R) of South Dakota speaks tonight on "Subsidies," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p.m.

Jesus Maria Sanroma, pianist, is soloist with the Columbia Concert Orchestra, playing Edward MacDowell's Concerto in D minor, with Howard Barlow conducting the orchestra, Invitation to Music, CBS-WEEI, 11:30 p. m.

Alfred Wallenstein observes the 100th anniversary of the birth of Edward Grieg by presenting three of his compositions on Sonfonietta —"Heart Wounds," "Last Spring" and "Symphonic Dances." Other selections are Resphighi's "Antique Dance" and Debussy's "Rhapsody for Saxophone and Orchestra" with Tom Parshley as soloist, MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. E. B. Gregory and Brig. Gen. Harold Barnes participate in the celebration of the 168th anniversary of the Quartermaster's Corps on Pass in Review, MBS-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

Columbia Network's war program, "Report to the Nation" formerly heard on Saturdays will now be heard each Tuesday, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Arch Oboler presents an entirely different picture of Hollywood on Lights Out in a dramatization entitled "Screen Test," CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Beat the Band, presenting Hildegarde and Bob Grant's Orchestra is the summer replacement for the Red Skelton program, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Christian Science Program June 20

On Sunday, June 20, at 4:45 p. m., E. W. T., a Christian Science radiocast is to be given by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. This is a regular feature over short-wave Station WRUL, on the third Sunday of each month. Henry Edison Williams of Brookline, Massachusetts, a former First Reader in a Christian Science church, will conduct the radiocast.

The program will be radiocast on two frequencies, 11.79 and 15.35 megacycles.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Programs

Massachusetts

Springfield—Series Monday to Saturday, inclusive, June 21 to 26. WMAS, 1450kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, June 16

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—"Poland vs Hitler."
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Sxing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
6:00 p. m.—News: Music: News.
6:30 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—La Mar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News: band.
8:15 p. m.—Eyes-Ears of Air Force.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H., (43.9me)

2.15 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game.
3:00 p. m.—Baseball Interviews.
3:45 p. m.—Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics.
5:30 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6.15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
5:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:30 p. m.—Confidentially Yours.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang News.
8:00 p. m.—Music in Variety.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, News.
8:30 p. m.—"Pass in Review".
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heater, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Return of Nick Carter."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Ruby Newman's Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.36meg., 31m.
London—6:15 p. m.—Into Battle. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRO, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.63meg., 31m.
Caracas—8.30 p. m.—Stories of Venezuela. YV5RN, 6.20meg., 48.4m.
London—8:30 p. m.—George Blake: Talk. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9meg., 25.3m.
Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Theater. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Panama City—10:15 p. m.—"Isthmus Quiz." HP5G, 11.78meg., 25m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Marching Tunes of Waterloo. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRX, 9.69meg., 30.9m.; GRT, 7.15meg., 41.9m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

SUMMER MEMBERSHIP 3 Months $6.00 YMCA 316 HUNTINGTON AVE BOSTON MASS

News of the Screen

"Conflict," by Robert Siodmak and Alfred Neuman, to be filmed by Warner Brothers, is to have Humphrey Bogart and Alexis Smith in the leads, and Agnes Moorehead and Sydney Greenstreet in the secondary roles.

* * *

Paramount is to make a picture showing what the lumber industry in the United States has done in the war, with Richard Arlen and Mary Beth Hughes in the leads.

* * *

Eleven players, all new to the screen, will have parts in "Revenge," an RKO picture, which will have Alan Reed in a leading role. In this story of Russia today Toumanova, ballerina, and Gregory Peck are also to appear.

* * *

Columbia is to make a film about the Army Officers Candidate School at Camp Davis, S. C. The cast is to include Evelyn Keyes, Douglass Drake, Larry Parks, Michael Duane, Lloyd Bridges, Robert Stanford, Tom Neal, Bruce Bennett, Russell Hayden, Lewis Wilson, and Craig Woods.

* * *

Metro is to produce four short subjects dramatizing the Four Freedoms.

* * *

Greer Carson has received the gold medal award, for the second time, of the British Weekly Magazine, Picturegoer, for the best individual performance of the year, for her work in "Mrs. Miniver." Last year she received the medal for her work in "Blossoms in the Dust."

* * *

Metro is to make a film version of "Gaslight," an English melodrama by Patrick Hamilton now being acted in New York under the title of "Angel Street." Ingrid Bergman will be in a leading role, and George Cukor will direct.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Jane Eyre," by Charlotte Bronte. Starring Sylvia Sidney, Luther Adler. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Without Love," presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. Starring Constance Bennett. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

The Barn Playhouse—"Goodbye Again," by Allan Scott, George Haight. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—News and March of Time. 2, 5, 8:05. "Air Force," John Garfield, Harry Carey. 3:45, 6:50, 8:55.

Fenway—"Something to Shout About." Don Ameche, Janet Blair, Jack Oakie. 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:20. "The Mysterious Doctor," John Loder. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Fantasia." 1, 3, 5, 7:10, 9:15. "Without Love," the play by Philip Barry in which Katharine Hepburn and Elliott Nugent appeared under Theater Guild auspices a year ago at the Colonial Theater in Boston.

Keith Memorial — "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. 10:34 a. m., 1:27, 4:20, 7:13, 10:06. "Glidersleeve's Bad Day," Harold Peary. 9:30 a. m., 12:23, 3:16, 6:07, 9:02.

Kenmore—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 2:35, 6, 9:20. "Half Way to Shanghai," Kent Taylor. 1:15, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 10 a. m., 12:48, 3:36, 6:25, 9:12.

Metropolitan—"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, John Wayne, Paulette Goddard. 11:05 a. m., 2:22, 5:48, 9:14. "High Explosive," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 10 a. m., 1:17, 4:43, 8:05.

Modern—"Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 9:20 a. m., 12:15, 3:10, 6:05, 9. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters, Rochester, Lena Horne. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:20. "A Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:55.

South Station Theater—"Sons of Liberty." "Heavenly Music." "Stars on Horseback." "Romantic Nevada." "Modern Vikings." "Blonde and Groom." "March of Time," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 9 a. m.

Paramount—"Something to Shout About." Don Ameche, Janet Blair, Jack Oakie. 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 3:55, 6:35, 9:25. "The Mysterious Doctor." John Loder. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:50, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO—Boston—"Mister Big." Donald O'Connor. 9:15, 11:25 a. m., 1:35, 3:45, 5:55, 8:05, 10:15. Stage Show: 10:30 a. m., 12:40, 2:50, 5, 7:10, 9:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. "Northwest Rangers," William Lundigan. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Tahiti Home." Simone Simon, Dennis O'Keefe. "Frankenstein Meets the Wolfman," Lon Chaney. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Quiet Please," Gail Patrick.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "The Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Air Force." Gig Young. "Lady Bodyguard," Anne Shirley. 1:50, 8.
BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Air Force," John Garfield. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison.
Coolidge Corner: "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg.
Cleveland Circle: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Crystal Hall," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, Elissa Landi. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," R. Carlson. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Air Force," John Garfield, Harry Carey. "McGuerins From Brooklyn," William Bendix. 2, 8.
University: "Hello, Frisco, Hello." Alice Faye, John Payne. 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. "Desert Victory." 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, Elissa Landi. "My Son the Hero," Roscoe Kerns.
Codman Square: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter. "Young and Willing," William Holden. 1:45, 8.
Franklin: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter. "Young and Willing," William Holden. 1:45, 8.
Capitol: "Happy Go Lucky," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Dr. Gillespie's Assistant," Lionel Barrymore.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Hi, Buddy." Dick Foran, Harriet Hilliard. 2:07, 7:52. "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 3:29, 9:15.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Arabian Nights," Maria Montez, Sabu. "Jailhouse Blues," Rooert Paige.
Coolidge: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Lady Bodyguard," E. Albert, Anne Shirley.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Desparadoes," Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Chetniks," Philip Dorn. 2:15, 7:45.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Crystal Ball," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Corregidor," Otto Kruger.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. "Sins of the Children," Cecilia Parker, E. Linden.
WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakey, Lynn Bari. "The Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway, Harriet Hilliard. 3:30, 7:50.

Scollay—"China," Loretta Young. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

State—"Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters, Rochester, Lena Horne. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "A Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Teleprix—"March of Time, Show Business at War." "Puppetoon with Mr. Strauss." "Nevada and Lake Tahoe." "Heavenly Music." "Popular Science." "North African Album and World News." color cartoon. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Spy Train," Richard Travis, Catherine Craig. 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:25, 6:40, 8:35. "Sarong Girl," Ann Corio. 10:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10.

Uptown—"Hit Parade of '43," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 2:25, 5:25, 8:20. "Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Del Rio. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50.

Washington Street - Olympia—"China," Loretta Young. 10:20 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:40. "He Hired the Boss." Stuart Erwin. 9; 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
CAREFULLY COOLED
TYRONE POWER
in
'CRASH DIVE'
in TECHNICOLOR
CO-HIT
GILDERSLEEVE'S BAD DAY
HAROLD (GILDERSLEEVE) PEARY

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Cecil B. De Mille's
"REAP THE WILD WIND"
in Technicolor
Plus "HIGH EXPLOSIVE"

NOW
PARAMOUNT - FENWAY
Don AMECHE • Janet BLAIR • Jack OAKIE
"Something to Shout About"
Plus Second Big Feature

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL — TONIGHT, 8:30
COMFORTABLY COOLED
BARGAIN MAT. TOM'W, 55c & $1.10
"JUNIOR MISS"
Pop. Mat. Sat. Orch. $1.10-$1.65
Balc. $1.10-$1.65, 2nd Balc, 55c
GOOD ORCH. SEATS $1.65 Some Orch. Seats
EVES. & SAT. MATS. Eves. $2.20

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
HELD OVER 3rd BIG WEEK
ALICE FAYE JOHN PAYNE
Hello FRISCO Hello
DESERT VICTORY
Wed. — Sat.
"HITLER'S CHILDREN"
"IT COMES UP LOVE"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

ONLY 2 MORE WEEKS—REOPENS AUG. 2
HELEN HAYES in HARRIET
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10-3.85. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $1.10-2.75
SCIENTIFICALLY AIR-CONDITIONED

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with Harry BANNISTER, Muriel KIRKLAND
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street. PE. 6-9540.
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Filled AIR-CONDITIONED

THEATRE GUILD'S NEW MUSICAL PLAY
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rodgers
Book and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Reuben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
BETTY ALFRED JOSEPH JOAN
GARDE DRAKE BULOFF ROBERTS
ST. JAMES, W. 44th St. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thur. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.75

LAST WEEK!
50c $1, $1.50, $2 Plus Tax NONE HIGHER
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
MARTIN BECK, West 45. Cl. 6-6363. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:40. Last Matinee Saturday at 2:40.

PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
MIRIAM HOPKINS
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
FLORENCE REED CONRAD NAGEL
A New Comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45th St. Air-Conditioned.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"A PLAY YOU MUST SEE—DESERVES THE ADJECTIVE GREAT"—World-Tel.
TOMORROW THE WORLD
Ralph BELLAMY Shirley BOOTH
DOROTHY SANDS—SKIPPY HOMEIER
BARRYMORE Thea., 47th, W. of B'y. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:40

BOSTON CONCERTS

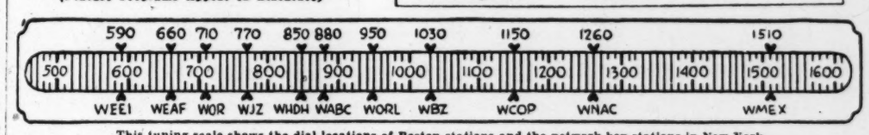
SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT AT 8:15
POPS
85 SYMPHONY PLAYERS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets .30, .55, .85, $1.10, Tax Inc.
On Sale 2 Weeks in Advance

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	Across Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	**Red Sox - Philadelphia**	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Waltz Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	**Athletics baseball game**	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Do You Know Ans?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Baseball Interviews	Woody Herman's Orch.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Right to Happiness': sk.	**Boston Red Sox-Phila-**	Russ Morgan's Orch.
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	**delphia Athletics base-**	Horace Heidt's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	**ball game**	Ray Noble's Orchestra
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	**Boston Red Sox-Phila-**	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
4:45	Civilian Defense	Terry O'Toole, songs	Young Widder Brown: sk.	**delphia Athletics base-**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	**ball game**	Duke Ellington's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Highway Patrol"; dr.	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	J. B. Kennedy, news	Alec Templeton: "Home"	Music for Moderns; songs	News from Abroad	News; Music Interlude.
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	"Rhumba Rhythm"	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Band	Fred Waring's Orch.	**Fulton Lewis, news**	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Dance orchestra	J. W. Vandercook, news	Treasury Star Parade	Richard Gallinger; News
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs,	Kay Ivers; Hum & Strum;	"Confidentially Yours"	Boston School Committee
7:45	Hour: songs; orch.	"You and the War"	quartet; orchestra	Fred Lang, news	Grace Moore, songs
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Music in Variety	Studio speaker
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views: orchestra	**Volney Hurd, news**	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Al Jolson Show:	"Archie and company";	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Pass in Review; Army	"Just Quote Me"
8:45	guest; orch.; News	comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Show: speakers	"Just Quote Me"
9:00	Burns and Allen	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program: Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, conductor	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to Nation	Frankie Masters' Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly	"The Return of Nick	Variety Hour
9:45	Report to Nation	Orch.; Short Mystery	Fibber McGee and Molly	Carter"; drama	Variety Hour
10:00	"Suspense"; drama	Maj. George F. Eliot	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense talk
10:15	"Suspense"; drama	Gracie Fields, songs	Bob Hope Variety Show	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Polish Information; dr.
10:30	**Sen. H. J. Bushfield**	The World's Most Hon-	"Beat the Band"; Hilde-	Paul Schubert, news	Studio speaker
10:45	News; World War II	ored Music	garde; Boh Grant's Or.	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Coleman Hawkins's Or.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Tommy Carr's Orch.
11:15	Rideout: Music	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	Chick Floyd's Orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:30	**Invitation to Music:**	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	**"Sinfonietta": Alfred**	Day's End; music
11:45	**Jesus Maria Sanr'a**	Stars in Revue	"Music You Want"	**Wallenstein, conductor**	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Talk	Newscast	"Dress Parade"; Band	News Views	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Music; Bandbox	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	**News of the World**	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Air Express Music	News Service	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue,	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum; talk	News; Ruth Moss Int.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	'Music of Yesterday'	The Breakfast Club	Uncle Sam; drama	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Organ Recital; vocalists	Studio speaker
9:45	Ed McConnell, songs	The Breakfast Club	Military Band; news	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Isabel Manning Hewson	Lora L

Waac Rumors Branded as 'Deliberately Subversive'

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Current rumors purporting to reflect discredit on the morals of the Waacs were characterized today as "scurrilous," "absolutely baseless," "most vicious," and "deliberately subversive" by leading business and professional women in Boston who served as interviewers at the Armed Forces Recruiting and Induction Center of the First Service Command until three months ago when the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps took over all the interviewing itself.

Without exception, the women interviewed are deeply concerned over the "loose talk" about the women in the United States armed services. They themselves give it no credence. They urge other citizens to refuse to aid the enemy by being a party to such "slander."

"It is unjust to propagate and believe the scurrilous rumors that have been afloat. They are an indictment against all American womanhood," declared Miss Anna Manion, President of the Boston Business and Professional Women's Club. "Surely those who are in uniform should be commended and protected for their patriotism which has made them give up homes and careers to serve the country."

Wish They Could Join

Not one of the women interviewed would hesitate for a minute to have a member of her family join the WAAC. Several, including Judge Sadie Shulman, expressed regret that they were beyond the age of service themselves. "I happen to have a son," Judge Shulman said, "but if I had a daughter, I wouldn't hesitate to have her go into the service and contribute all she had. I'd go myself if I were young enough."

Each of these interviewers was impressed by the sincerity of the applicants. Over and over they found that the would-be Waacs were giving up jobs with good salaries in order to do their part for the country. "They were the most earnest girls I ever saw," declared Miss Carolyn LaVers, President of the Quota Club of Boston. "Nothing could be said against their morals."

Miss LaVers, who served longer than any other civilan interviewer in this area, has had 30 years' experience dealing with women. As head of her own business employing 25 women, as a member of the New England Vocational Guidance Association, and as organizer of the Women's Job Council, she has learned to size up their character. From June 9, 1942, until late in February she spent every Monday, including holidays, interviewing applicants for the WAAC.

'Chosen for Character'

Miss Grace Peters, with a background of 17 years in personnel work in a women's employment agency, was as vigorous as Miss LaVers in defending the reputation of the WAAC. "Its members are chosen for their character and emotional stability," she said. "Occasionally there may be some who do not measure up to the standards. That is only human nature and would be true of any group of 65,000 persons. But these rumors that would make American girls hesitate to join the WAAC are in my opinion simply Nazi propaganda. I would be ashamed to repeat them." Miss Peters is a member of the Business and Professional Women's Club and Chairman of Service for the Boston Quota Club.

The carelessness with which citizens circulate these derogatory rumors was condemned by Miss Bertha L. Goldthwaite, head of the East End Union and the Cambridge Neighborhood House and past President of the Boston Business and Professional Women's Club. She said she had heard both men and women repeating stories about the Waacs which they had simply "heard someone else say that So-and-So said."

"Of course," she commented, "the same things were said about women in Britain when they first went into uniform, and I can remember when they were also said about women going into business. I think they may be ascribed partly to propaganda and partly to reluctance to admit women into a new field."

On Call at All Hours

Miss Goldthwaite was on call nights, Sundays, and holidays as an interviewer for months. "I was one of a group who volunteered to do this work because we believed so thoroughly in the idea of the WAAC."

Judge Emma Fall Scholfield, another member of the group, advocated that the rumors be checked carefully and denied specifically by the heads of hospitals who are quoted by name as having Waacs in their care.

Passing along "such gossip" is "deliberately suoversive," according to Miss Katharine Lyford, founder of the Massachusetts Civic League, who has taken pains to investigate several rumors, only to find them "nothing but hearsay and entirely unjustified."

"Having sat on the board at the Army induction center to help select WAAC officers and having entertained scores of enlisted Waacs in my own home, I know these girls personally," Miss Lyford declared. "Being the first women's unit in uniform, the Waacs were bound to attract special attention and to become the targets of malicious gossips," she went on. "Many Waacs are married women and when they have left active duty to have babies, their married status was forgotten by those who wished to sabotage the war effort by making unjustified attacks on the character of these girls."

Miss Lyford thinks this criticism of the Waacs by "character saboteurs" soon will diminish, but she believes it may be followed by attacks on the Waves, Spars and other women's units. "Let all those who want the truth about the Waacs or any other women's units learn to know the girls themselves who are in them," she said. "They will find them, like the men and boys in the armed services, patriotic, keen, hard-working, and too busy helping Uncle Sam win the war to bother about what rumormongers are saying."

Camp Rockledge to Open

Camp Rockledge, a vacation resort for Jewish working girls over 17, will open for its 16th season on June 27. Located at Lanesville, Mass., eight miles from Gloucester, it is maintained and subsidized by the Boston Section of the National Council of Jewish Women. Miss Anne Goldberg, Director for the past 13 summers, will be there again this season. The Council office at 24 Province Street, Boston, will be open every week day from noon until 2 p. m. to take applications. Only 26 girls can be accommodated in any one week.

By a Staff Photographer

These Women Have Cause to Be Proud

Like men in the Army, the Waacs are mighty proud of their branch of the service. Left to right: Auxiliary Rosaria M. Lombardi of Natick, R. I., and Auxiliary Vergie Davis of Greenville, S. C., are interviewing Miss Elizabeth Haskins of Cambridge, Mass., a prospective member, at a Boston recruiting center.

Recipe for Baking Eggs With Cheese

EDITOR'S NOTE: *There will be published each Tuesday in this column one or two recipes for the use of foods we are being encouraged to include in our menus. The recipes are being supplied through the cooperation of Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall of Milton, Chairman of the American Home Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.*

The following is contributed by Mrs. Mabel L. MacInnes of the Maplewood New Century Club of Malden.

Baked Eggs With Cheese

Put a thin slice of cheese in a muffin tin and then drop an egg on top of the cheese. Place another slice of cheese on top of the egg and cover with cream from top of bottle, or with evaporated milk undiluted. Bake 15 minutes. Serve on toast. Custard cups or ramekins may be used instead of muffin tins if desired.

Plenty of Action on Shoe Front

If New Englanders had just been told that today was their last day to buy shoes for the duration of the war, they wouldn't have stormed the shoe shops in greater numbers than they are doing on the last day the No. 17 ration coupon is valid.

Boston shoe stores today reported the biggest crowds they had ever had to handle. More than one had to have police protection to keep the door from being smashed in by eager buyers. One manager declared, "There was never anything like it." "We're having quite a time," another said, adding that he had constantly to turn away customers because his stocks were so low he could not fit them. "We wanted to put on extra clerks, but you can't get them," he said.

Department stores were absolutely refusing to put through any telephone calls to their shoe departments, either yesterday or today. Most of the shops located on the street floor in the downtown shopping district were being compelled to close their doors intermittently to enable clerks to catch up with the trade.

Coupon No. 18 becomes valid tomorrow for one pair of shoes, and the rush is expected to lift considerably by then, allowing the merchants to replenish their supplies.

Expensive and inexpensive shoes apparently were sharing the day's popularity equally, and the only shops not being literally mobbed were those located inside buildings away from the street.

Evading $85,540 In Taxes Charged

Joseph Hotze, of Brookline, who is charged with evading total Federal income taxes of $85,540 for the years 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939, went on trial today before Judge Francis J. W. Ford and a jury in the United States District Court

The voluminous indictments against Mr. Hotze were read to the jury by Joseph M. Hargedon, Assistant United States Attorney, in a crowded court room. The defendant is alleged to have conducted number pools.

Abraham Brickman, a witness, was arrested last night on charges of allegedly attempting to avoid a Deputy United States Marshal who sought to serve him with a subpoena to appear as a material witness against Mr. Hotze. Bail was set at $2,000.

Old Quincy Mansion May Be Taken Over

The Government may soon seize the mysterious old Castor mansion, which overlooks Town River at the entrance to Germantown, the Quincy police said recently.

Capt. George W. Fallon said he had recommended that the Alien Property Custodian take over the property, possibly as military barracks, as vandals have damaged it since Theodore Castor, of German birth and a Boston book merchant, passed on several years ago.

Police said that Mr. Castor left to institutions in Germany much of his possessions, including many valuable art treasures, and these were removed and placed in safekeeping.

Income Tax Line Thins

Lines of persons waiting to pay their income taxes personally at the office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, 141 Milk Street, Boston, thinned visibly today, deadline of possibly last quarterly installment for the duration, while the mail receipts of taxes soared, the Collector reported.

Honor Planned In Boston For Swedish King

Swedish-Americans of Greater Boston will do their share tomorrow in celebrating the 85th birthday of King Gustav V. The occasion will see similar observances in various cities throughout the nation, and an attempt will be made to raise $100,000 to establish a chair of Swedish language at Upsala College, East Orange, N. J., in honor of the Swedish King.

Boston's celebration will take place at Emanuel Lutheran Church on Dudley Street, Roxbury, the largest Lutheran church in this district. Speakers will include the Rev. Dr. S. G. Hagglund, one of the trustees of Upsala College and chairman of the celebration arrangements; the Rev. J. Herman Olsson of Woburn, and the Rev. Dr. Peter Froeberg, a former President of Upsala.

There will be greetings from Albert Wilson, Swedish Vice-Consul. The Augustana Choir of Cambridge—40 mixed voices—will sing Swedish songs.

The Swedish-American community here numbers about 30,000, it is estimated.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Red "J," "K," "L" and "M" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk, expire June 30.

June 20—Red "N" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

Canned Goods July 7—Blue stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid, and will expire on this date.

Sugar—Stamp No. 13 now good for five pounds; expires Aug. 15. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—Stamp No. 24 good for one pound; expires June 30.

Gasoline—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for 3 gallons each through July 21. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until Sept. 30 for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires—Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either grade I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Stamp No. 17 in Book 1 good for one pair of shoes up to midnight, tonight. Stamp No. 18 will be valid for one pair after today, through Oct. 31. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Income Tax — Today, last day to make second quarterly payment on 1942 income.

J. Brooks Fenno

J. Brooks Fenno, who passed on yesterday at his home in Boston, was a member of a prominent Boston family and a retired Boston iron and coke broker.

A graduate of St. Marks School, Southboro, Mr. Fenno was actively associated with many Boston philanthropies. He was a member of the Somerset Club, the Country Club, Union Boat Club, and the Bar Harbor Club.

Gax Tax Drop $45,000

A $45,000 drop in gasoline tax revenue in Vermont for the month of April this year, as compared with the same month in 1942, was reported this week by the State Motor Vehicle Department.

Rutland Bids For Vermont OPA Offices

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 15—An intercity battle is being fought in Vermont as the capital city seeks to retain possession of State headquarters of OPA, which is being tempted to move to Rutland with the offer of free rent, free heat and more adequate housing.

Persistent rumors that a move to Rutland was pending, started about a week ago, Working on the theory where there was so much smoke there must be some fire, it was learned that Rutland City Council had offered, free of all charges, the spacious so-called Odd Fellows Building.

Alfred Runnells, President of the Montpelier Chamber of Commerce, and Mayor William F. Corry immediately went into conference. Chamber officials held a quick session this week and the City Council met to discuss the situation. A public meeting followed at which a citizens' committee was elected to see what could be done to meet the material competition.

William Lee, manager of the Pavilion Hotel, where the OPA offices have been housed, offered a material reduction in rent. James Carney, State director of OPA, and a delegation from the Office of Emergency Management went to Rutland to look over the proffered Odd Felows Building, returned to Montpelier and described the proffered building as "good and adequate."

Montpelier's citizens' committee, Mayor Corry and President Runnells of the Chamber of Commerce are still searching for a means to meet Rutland's offer—but they admit the chances of retaining OPA headquarters here are "rather hopeless."

Bell Inspects Plant

Presence in Burlington this week of officials of the Bell Aircraft Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y., again has aroused hope that the old Queen City Cotton Company plant is still being considered for the site of a new war weapons manufacturing plant.

Accompanying the officials was a corps of engineers who worked quietly, studying the construction of the buildings and taking measurements for possible structural changes needed.

It was May 2 when Bell Aircraft officials last looked over the mill plant. Regarding this week's visit, Thomas A. Unsworth, President of the Burlington Realty Company, owners of the property, said, "Progress is being made toward the acquisition of the plant by Bell Aircraft."

Of the six officials in the party, W. J. O'Connor and C. F. Lemon left by plane for Washington, Walter Garlow and C. A. Stanley went to Albany, and R. D. Lewis and L. F. Maurier returned to Buffalo. One of the party remarked as he was leaving, "We'll be back again."

Earle Lodge Master

Cady L. Earle, of St. Albans, was elected grand master of Grand Lodge of Vermont, Free and Accepted Masons, at the 149th annual session held in Burlington this week. Committees were appointed to make suitable arrangements for the 150th anniversary celebration to be held next year.

Other officers elected: Milton S. Czatt, Brattleboro, deputy grand master; J. Harold Stacey, Windsor, grand senior warden; Fred W. Whitcomb, Burlington, grand treasurer; Aaron H. Grout, Burlington, secretary; Leo H. Paquette, Swanton, grand senior deacon, and Hugh A. Bradley, Brattleboro, grand junior deacon.

'Woman Power' for Potatoes

Associated Press

Women Helping to Plant Maine's 'Cash Crop'

Feminine agricultural laborers are shown helping potato growers in Maine's Aroostook County to plant the "cash crop" of this section. Left to right, Helen Bard and Priscilla Ringuette, cutting seed potatoes and dropping them into the furrows at Sinclair, Maine.

Maine Potato Growers at Goal Of 20 Per Cent Rise in Acreage

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine, June 15 (AP)—Largely by burning the midnight oil—in their tractors—Maine's potato growers have virtually completed their war-time job of boosting by 20 per cent the acreage planted to potatoes this year.

They had seeded roughly 95 per cent of 188,000 acres, most of them in potato-famous Aroostook County, which are expected to produce from 50 to 55 million bushels of "spuds" for America and her Allies.

Maine, the nation's leading potato producer, harvested 42,110,000 bushels from 156,000 acres last year. The crop, valued at $46,320,000, went to three foreign countries and 28 of the 48 states.

Loss of hundreds of able young farm hands, either to the armed services or to war industries, constituted the potato grower's No. 1 problem, and it was augmented by an unfavorable spring that set planting back two weeks.

Aroostook farmers met the situation by doing a large part of their planting after dark. Night after night tractor-drawn planting machines rolled over the big Aroostook fields with searchlights guiding the drivers along the rows.

The farmers also took their wives, grown daughters and children into the fields to get the precious seed into the ground. In some cases, school children were excused from afternoon sessions to don overalls and take their places alongside elderly and middle-aged men and women fighting the battle of the soil.

Women and girls, many of the latter 12 and 14 years old, did much of the hand-planting of highest quality seed stock, in which some Aroostook farmers specialize.

That is known as "tuber-unit" planting. The hand planters halve or quarter the seed potatoes as they go along and drop the pieces in units.

But most of the "table stock," or the potatoes sold to be eaten, are planted by machine. The machines drop cut potatoes at regular intervals along the rows.

In one Aroostook district, this year's planting was speeded considerably by use of a four-row planter, the only one of its kind in Maine, which can seed three acres an hour, or 42 acres in a 14-hour day. This machine is owner by Kromer Brothers of La Grange.

To keep the machines going uninterruptedly, the Government allocated the Maine potato farmers 1,600,000 gallons of gasoline.

By the time the last seed is in, they will have used all that, plus a ton of fertilizer and eight to 12 barrels of seed to each of the 188,000 acres.

C.I.O. Hits Council Film Action

Criticizing the action of the Boston City Council in demanding that Mayor Tobin take immediate steps to ban the showing in Boston of the motion picture, "Mission to Moscow," the executive officers of the Massachusetts State Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Boston C. I. O. today issued the following statement through their legislative agent, Sidney S. Grant:

"Accustomed as they are to the shenanigans of the Boston City Council, the people of Boston are outraged by the disgraceful and Goebbels-like action of the Council in voting to ask Mayor Tobin to ban the film, 'Mission to Moscow.'

"This picture is based on the book by the former U. S. Ambassador to the U. S. S. R., Joseph P. Davies, approved by the U. S. State Department.

"The Council's action can only be considered a gratuitous insult to our Ally, the Soviet Union, a blow at unity of the United Nations, and an act of sabotage against the foreign policy of our Government and President Roosevelt.

"Councilors Muchnick and Taylor are to be commended on their patriotic stand against this action. Every American family with boys in the service is aware of the contribution of the Soviet Union in destroying millions of Nazis, reducing the number left to kill and maim our own boys.

"At this crucial moment, when we are on the offensive for victory, it is imperative that Americans unite behind the policy of our Government and our Commander in Chief, President Roosevelt, and that the United Nations move even closer together.

"And, in the interests of these aims, Mayor Tobin should ignore the action of the City Council, and the Council, itself, should reverse the divisive and defeatist position it has taken, and get behind the war the rest of the United States is fighting—the war against Hitler, Hirohito, and Mussolini."

Hadassahs Buy Bomber

Boston Chapter of the Hadassah today presented to the United States Treasury Department $500,000 in war bonds, enough to buy a bomber. Presentation was made in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Statler in the presence of several hundred members of Hadassah.

Coast Guard Trains Youths As Specialists

War Activities in New England

Highly-specialized careers for 17-year-old youths were described by the United States Coast Guard Personnel Procurement Office at 70 State Street today in announcing a list of its training schools open for its enlistees.

"The country's most versatile armed force," explained Guard officials, is meeting the demand for highly-skilled young fighters through the following schools: Gunner's mate, carpenter's mate, quartermaster, signalman, pharmacist's mate, yeoman, ship's cook and baker, watertender, mounted beach patrol, fireman, amphibious operations, motor machinist, storekeeper, electrician's mate, radio operator, radio engineering and maintenance, machinist mate, and seamanship.

Upon graduation from any of these schools, the enlistees receive specialist ratings.

More and more 17-year-olds, anxious to participate "in the great invasion," are beating a path to the headquarters to "ship-in" while they still can, realizing that they are preparing themselves for a good job when the war is over, officials point out.

A young man entering the service today may return to civilian life as a skilled craftsman or even as a leader of men as a former Coast Guard officer, for now every enlisted man with a high-school diploma who has passed his 18th birthday may apply for officer's training at the Coast Guard Academy in New London.

Camouflage School

Doubling its output of skilled camouflage crews, Camp Edwards is setting up its Post Camouflage School in a compact area near Osborne Pond.

The course is being halved to two weeks, with at least 76 men a month now expected to be trained, according to First Lieut. Russell L. Gould, school director, who pointed out that no longer will unnecessary time be consumed in bringing men from scattered barracks.

Saltonstall Slaps Down Lid On Beano Games in Bay State

In a drastic, though not unexpected, move to counteract an attempt to suspend the recently enacted beano repeal law, Governor Saltonstall today exercised his emergency powers under the Constitution and invoked the law banning beano in Massachusetts.

The Governor's action outlawed all beano games in Massachusetts after 12:15 p. m., today.

In a letter to Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook, the Governor said his action was taken "because the manner in which the games of beano have been and are conducted in many parts of the Commonwealth has been and is detrimental to the public welfare, 'and the Legislature, comprising the representatives of all the people, thoroughly debated all aspects of this subject and decided as a matter of public policy and public protection, the law should be repealed. Any further delay in making this act effective will only delay the protection which it is designed to afford."

The attempt to nullify the beano ban measure was made by a group of Holyoke citizens who filed three petitions with Secretary of State Cook. Two of these petitions sought a suspension of the act as well as a referendum. In normal course of events, the law would have taken effect on August 13, 90 days after signing by the Governor. The third petition was only to initiate action to put the question on the November, 1944, ballot.

Secretary of State Cook explained that the Governor's action does not throw out the two petitions which seek a referendum on the repeal, and suspension of the law, although the suspension feature is nullified by the Governor's declaration.

State House observers believe that appeal to the Court may be taken on the action of the Governor.

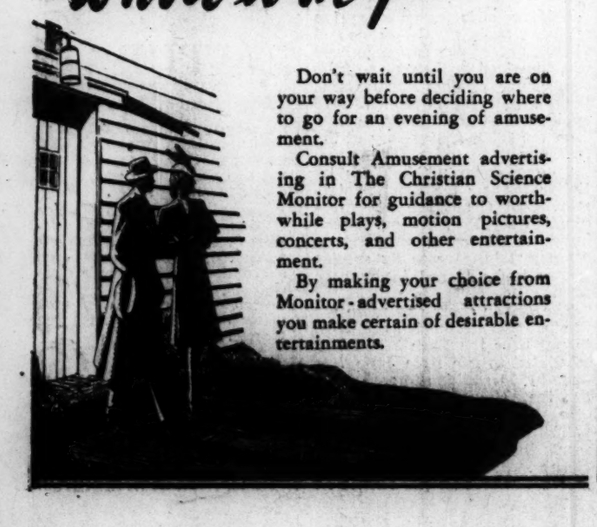
Samuel Thurber

Samuel Thurber, who passed on in Newton Sunday, was for 39 years a teacher of English in the Newton High School where he was known by several generations of Newton youths for his ready wit and his scholarly lectures.

A native of Worcester, Mass., Mr. Thurber followed his father, Samuel Thurber, Sr., who was principal of Worcester High School, into the field of education. He went to Newton in 1902 as a practice teacher of English and was appointed head of the English Department of the Newton Technical High School upon its completion in 1909. He later became director of English when the Newton High schools were consolidated in 1924, a position which he held until his retirement in 1941.

Graduate of Harvard College, Mr. Thurber had been Secretary-Treasurer, President, and Editor of the New England Association of Teachers of Engiish and President of the Harvard Teachers Association.

"Where'll we go?"



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RAF Bombs Blast Nazi Steel City

Continued from Page 1

toward the Continent, two formations of Allied fighters already were returning from a breakfast-time sweep of the Pas de Calasis area, where they shot down three Focke-Wulf 190s out of two formations of 15, presumably setting out to harass the British coast.

It was announced officially that 18 bombers were missing from the Ruhr forays, the fourth consecutive night assault by the RAF on Germany. The night's activities included mine laying in enemy waters.

The Oberhausen raid was the third reported by the RAF on that City, although the Germans claimed it had been hit a fourth time on April 26 at the same time Duisburg was assaulted. The RAF reported bombing it last in November, 1940.

The City stands on the Rhine-Herne Canal and at the junction of railways to Duisburg, Dortmund, and Hamm—making it an important communications center.

Berlin confirmed in a broadcast heard by the Associated Press that the Overhausen raid had caused casualties and heavy damage.

Mass Evacuation Of German Cities

Meanwhile, German newspapers received in Bern, Switzerland, said a mass evacuation of cities in Western Germany was under way as the result of 180 heavy raids by Allied planes and 600 air alarms.

The Nazi press is engaged in a campaign to impel rural residents to open their homes to refugees.

"Comfort must bow to the demands of necessity," Hitler's own newspaper, Völkischer Beobachter, said in urging everyone to crowd refugees into available rooms. The newspaper said it was better to take in evacuees than to have "a few live in fine homes when many do not know where they can live."

Much-bombed Düsseldorf, target of a recent 2,000-ton RAF raid, is one of the chief cities being evacuated, German papers said. Communiqués from Berlin have reported very heavy losses there and considerable damage to houses and public buildings.

Mediterranean:

Messina Bombed By Wellingtons

The Wellington work horses of the RAF drilled the East Sicilian shipping and ferry terminal of Messina with two-ton blockbusters and showered it with incendiaries on the night of June 13, Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced, as preliminary attacks continued on the large islands guarding the Tyrrhenian Sea approaches to Italy.

For the second successive day, however, the Northwest African Air Forces delayed all-out assault. The communiqué of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower announced that operations June 14 were confined to reconnaissance and patrolling.

A Rome Radio commentator, in a broadcast recorded in London, told Italians to stand by for an Allied invasion, and other Rome and Berlin broadcasts contrived to give a picture of intense air and sea activity in the invasion triangle between Malta, Bizerte, and Sicily.

It was not clear, however, whether the activities centered about the massing of an Allied invasion fleet, the ferrying of Italian prisoners of war from the captured island of Pantelleria, or Allied preparations to convert Pantelleria into an Allied base.

London newspapers quoted the Rome Radio as saying that Allied warships and transports were massing in the Sicilian Strait, that Axis planes had engaged Allied convoys in an almost continuous battle for the past three days and that the fight "has not lost any of its violence."

A German broadcast, quoted by the London Express, declared the Allies had massed "a large concentration of means of disembarkation" at Bizerte and at least 20 landing barges had been sunk during a raid on the harbor.

The German communiqué said six medium transports and a landing craft were damaged by German planes off Pantelleria, and further damage was inflicted in a heavy bombing of Bone.

The Italian communiqué declared an Italian submarine in a double attack from the surface on a strong convoy in the Western Mediterranean, had scored direct hits on two steamers totaling 10,000 tons, sinking one.

Associated Press Radiophoto

Singular 'Conqueror'

Sergeant Sidney Cohen, RAF pilot, was credited with the capture of Lampedusa Island June 12. Sergeant Cohen and a plane crew set their craft down on the island when fuel ran low and received an offer of surrender from the Italians. This picture was received by radio from London.

Fall of Lampione Is Announced

Reuters news agency, in a dispatch to London, announced the Allied capture of Lampione, eight miles west of Lampedusa off the Tunisian coast. Capture of the island, inhabited by only a few lighthouse keepers, was said to have taken place June 13 and represented a clean sweep of lesser Italian islands in the Mediterranean Narrows.

Two large fires were started in the Messina railway and harbor target area by the Wellingtons which followed up a heavy daylight raid June 13 by United States Liberators, flying from the desert, on Catania and Gerbini in Eastern Sicily.

Only moderate antiaircraft opposition was met by the Wellingtons.

Knox Discloses:

American Subs Sink 12 Japanese Ships

The Navy promised more bad news for the Japanese to pile on top of the report of 12 more of their ships, including a destroyer, being sunk by submarines. Secretary Frank Knox reported in Washington that the eight American submarines so far reported lost have been replaced "many times over."

The Secretary's disclosure at a press conference followed Navy announcements June 14 that United States undersea rovers have sunk 12 more Japanese ships and damaged five for a total to date of 256 enemy vessels destroyed or damaged.

The submarines are carrying the brunt of the war in the Pacific, along with planes, and Mr. Knox was asked when the present "lull" in large-scale combat would break up.

"I can't tell you," he said, "except that it takes an awfully long while to get ready for any kind of sizeable movement."

He did not amplify what he meant by "sizeable movement."

The Secretary said the increase in the American submarine fleet—which is known to be operating primarily in the Pacific—was attained as a steady growth rather than as any sudden building up of the force.

"We have added a small number every month, giving us a steady addition," Mr. Knox declared.

Before the War, America had 111 submarines built and 173 being built, according to the last naval figures made public.

China:

Stilwell Confident Japan Will Lose

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell returned to Chunking from Allied strategy conferences in Washington and said, "I feel we will have a hard job ahead" in crushing Japan, but declared that the United Nations were determined to do the job as soon as possible.

During the Washington conferences, General Stilwell told correspondents, "China was thoroughly considered and her needs gone into at length."

There was, he said, a constant interchange of information between Allied leaders in China and those in charge of the Southwest Pacific operations on the common task of defeating Japan.

"We have a savage enemy and there's plenty of him," General Stilwell emphasized. "There'll be a lot of hard fighting but we are thoroughly determined to get after him."

Asked if more supplies were coming to the Orient, General Stilwell replied, "The clearing of the Mediterranean will ease the shipping situation considerably."

Allied action in the Orient, he declared, had been and would continue to be co-ordinated.

General Stilwell is United States commanding general for China, India, and Burma.

He praised the support which Chinese forces on the Yangtze front have been getting from the United States Fourteenth Air Force. It must have meant "a big lot" to them, he remarked.

South Pacific:

Two Allied Planes Missing in Raid

Probable loss of two heavy bombers in an attack on Vunakanau airdrome in Rabul, New Britain, on June 13, was reported at Allied Headquarters in Australia.

The noon communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters said merely that delayed reports indicated two Allied planes were missing. Earlier accounts said all planes returned from the raid, during which Liberators and Flying Fortresses dropped nearly 30 tons of bombs.

Another delayed report said a Liberator on reconnaissance June 13 bombed and machine-gunned a 4,000-ton freighter-transport in Humboldt Bay, Dutch New Guinea. Two direct hits were scored with 500-pound bombs and the ship was set afire.

From somewhere in New Guinea came word that 10 to 15 Zeros jumped a formation of United States P-38 fighter planes near Madang on June 6 with elements of surprise and altitude to their advantage, but nevertheless the enemy lost two and possibly three of their number. The Lightnings returned to base without loss or injury.

Russia:

Germans Thwarted In Donets Attack

An unsuccessful and costly German attempt to cross the Donets River in the south and a sanguinary local skirmish in the Orel sector of the central Russian line were reported in Russian dispatches.

The Germans, armed with tommy guns, attempted to cross to the west bank of the River in the Lisichansk area, where the German line cuts east across the river. Several dozen of the party were mowed down by Soviet fire and many more drowned in the river, said a Soviet communiqué.

In the Orel sector, northwest of Mtsensk, Soviet troops engaged in operations which the communiqué said were of "local importance." Three German artillery and two mortar batteries were reported destroyed and over 100 Germans wiped out.

Greece:

Guerrillas Elude Strong Axis Force

A delayed dispatch from Ankara says a German-Italian drive against Greek guerrillas, which started 10 days ago with tanks, airplanes, and artillery in support, has failed to smoke out the Greeks from mountain strongholds.

According to Greek sources, the dispatch said, the Germans issued an ultimatum late in May directing the guerrillas to cease their activities before June 4 under the threat of power repressive action.

The guerrillas were said to have ignored the ultimatum and a strong force was reported sent against them. Only a few of the irregulars were captured, Greek informants said.

Yugoslav Partisan raids along the old Hungarian frontier have been resumed in considerable force in the past three weeks and have caused considerable disruption of Budapest-Belgrade railway service, it was reported in advices from Zagreb, Croatia.

Guerrilla fighters in this area have been comparatively quiet in the past six months, but the new series of attacks cut the railway several times. The line is most important to the Nazis for shifting troops to the Balkans. The guerrillas not only cut the rails on at least two occasions, but also made direct attacks on trains and caused a number of casualties.

Intensifying efforts to erect Adriatic defenses, the Germans are reported to be evacuating residents ofthe Dalmatian coast to a depth of 20 miles.

Allied Aerial Strategy

By a Staff Artist

Bomb Targets in Germany

How British and American airmen have reached out to blast some of Germany's most vital war centers since the resumption of the aerial offensive against the Reich on June 11. Oberhausen was the latest target of the bombers.

Air-Raid Casualties In Britain Rising

By the Associated Press

London, June 15

Civilian casualties in air raids on the United Kingdom reached the highest level of the year last month, the Ministry of Home Security announced today, with 584 persons killed or missing and 733 injured severely enough to be hospitalized.

In comparison, April's casualty toll was 172 killed and 205 injured. January was the previous high month for 1943, with 328 killed and 507 injured.

Action Begun on Tax Measure To Add Billions in 1944

Continued from Page 1

five months by controversy over the Ruml Plan.

By partially doubling taxes, the bill enacting the Ruml Plan, which also initiates a 20 per cent withholding tax beginning July 1, will raise $3 billions of additional taxes.

Subtracting this from Mr. Roosevelt's original request, theoretically only $13 billions of new taxes or savings are now required.

Inflationary Gap

Treasury officials point out, however, that by delaying the tax bill approximately a year, from January, 1943, when Mr. Roosevelt made his budget recommendation to Jan. 1, 1944, when Chairman Doughton now hopes to have it enacted, much current revenue will have been lost.

Mr. Roosevelt's $16 billion proposal was designed to raise 50 per cent of the cost of the war out of current taxes, instead of about 34 per cent, the present rate.

Canada, Australia, and Britain are all now raising more than 50 per cent of the cost of war from taxes.

It was also designed to cut down the so-called "inflationary gap," which is the difference between what war-inflated wages and salaries are available, and the consumers' goods which can be purchased.

At his press conference last week Mr. Roosevelt said that everybody knew the inflationary gap was increasing and that there would be no real economic change for the better until that gap was closed.

Mr. Roosevelt's press conference statement last week was followed by announcement of a forthcoming tax gathering which took place today. OES Director Vinson, familiar with tax matters, is believed to have finally brought all elements of Congress, and Treasury officials, together.

Behind the scenes a controversy has been going on between Treasury and Congress.

The Treasury has repeatedly made elaborate revenue recommendations to Congress which have been promptly torn into shreds, and discarded. The Treasury accordingly this year held back in making recommendations.

The congressional tax leaders, on the other hand, argued that they should not take the lead until revenue proposals had come from the Treasury.

Sales Taxes Possible

The real issue is how severe the new consumption taxes shall be. In politics this means "sales taxes" though there are other types favored by the Treasury. The Administration has opposed sales taxes in theory, as bearing more heavily on the poor than the rich. Mr. Roosevelt repeated this general objection last week. However, back in January he discussed the matter in his budget. While, he said, sales taxes had no "permanent" place in the federal tax structure, he added:

"However, we may later be compelled to reconsider the temporary necessity of such measures."

It is assumed this still represents Administration viewpoint.

The House, from which revenue legislation must originate, has scheduled July 4 as the date to begin its vacation. Mr. Doughton indicated that work on the new tax bill will start late in July.

Today's meeting seems chiefly to have been a victory for Mr. Vinson, supported, it is understood by Messrs. Byrnes and Baruch.

Stopped Hot in His Tracks Was This Deputy Sheriff

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, June 15 (AP)—Censorship prevents a report on Ohio's weather today, but—

Deputy Sheriff Harry Bealmear stopped a motorist for questioning, and, after deciding everything was in order, tried to step away from the car.

But, for once, a Deputy Sheriff was stopped (but not cold) in his tracks. The crepe soles of his shoes had become "vulcanized" to the soft macadam pavement.

The motorist pried the Deputy's shoes loose, and Mr. Bealmear headed for a shoe store to cash his No. 17 coupon.

Demands Continue For Single Food Boss

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The battle of the food price front rolled back to the White House today with new congressional demands for appointment of a one-man boss over the wartime bread basket.

As labor and farm leaders squared off for another skirmish before the Senate Banking Committee, Chairman Hampton P. Fulmer (D) of South Carolina led a bi-partisan delegation of House Agriculture Committee members to a White House conference with the avowed aim of convincing President Roosevelt something should be done at once to consolidate the food authority which Mr. Fulmer said is "scattered all over the landscape."

A delegation of five Senators and four House members presented a similar proposal yesterday but ran up against the opposition of War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes. Nevertheless Mr. Fulmer and Representatives John W. Flannagan, Jr. (D) of Virginia, Richard M. Kleberg (D) of Texas, Harold D. Cooley (D) of North Carolina, Clifford R. Hope (R) of Kansas, and August H. Andresen (R) of Minnesota said they would nominate Food Administrator Chester Davis as their candidate for the "czar" role.

"The food situation facing this country demands concentration of authority and we hope for early action," Mr. Fulmer told reporters.

President's Grandson Cleared in Shooting

NORRISTOWN, Pa., June 15 (AP)—William Donner Roosevelt, 10-year-old son of Col. Elliot Roosevelt and grandson of the President, was exonerated by a Montgomery County coroner's jury today in the fatal shooting June 6 of his playmate, Lewis Hutchinson, Jr., 11, of Ardmore.

Young Hutchinson was killed by a .22-caliber bullet fired from a rifle in the hands of the Roosevelt boy.

Coroner Winslow J. Rushong said evidence and statements by young Roosevelt showed the shooting was purely "accidental."

Rafael Calderon Munoz

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, June 15 (AP)—Rafael Calderon Munoz, Vice-President of Costa Rica, who passed on here last night, was father of President Rafael Angel Calderon Guardia.

Yugoslavs Fight to Lift Nazi Terror

Continued from Page 1

ents are warned by the authorities to keep their boys and girls at home at night lest they go out and help the armed insurgents.

Every week long lists of persons are sentenced to be executed, often in absentia, as they have already taken to the forests and joined the insurgent bands. The Italians arbitrarily lump all the opposition groups together as "Communists."

Train wrecks and damage to railways and highways involving stoppage of traffic recur constantly. Italian and government offices are attacked and ransacked. The Fascist press lamentingly elaborates upon the horror of these terrorist deeds.

A large "underground" press flourishes under the noses of the authorities.

Timorous Italians

In an effort to pacify the country, the Italians have increased their garrisons in their share of Slovenia to 190,000—about one soldier for every four members of the population including women and children. But still Italian newspapers complain that no Italian soldier dares go out alone.

Even more precarious is the Italian hold on Croatia. Through last fall and part of last winter the Italian troops were forced to abandon much of Croatia which became part of the independent state set up by the partisan army of liberation. Even now, when the partisans and other groups have been driven out of the neighborhood, the situation is highly unstable.

Trains on many lines run only in the daytime and tie-ups due to sabotage are even more frequent than in Slovenia. In an endeavor to safeguard the railway from ambush attacks the Government has forbidden the planting of corn, hops or wheat within half a kilometer of the tracks and nobody, even a peasant on his way to market, can cross the line without special authorization.

Local papers regularly carry official notices of which post offices have been closed and which have been opened, a fairly accurate index of where Axis rule extends.

Posthumous Rewards

Large rewards are given to railway men, or as is not infrequently the case, to their widows, for helping to keep the trains moving or for lifting bombs from the right of way. But after numerous costly accidents with troop trains the Germans prefer to route their reinforcements for the Eastern front around Croatia.

In normal times Croatia was one of the richest agricultural regions of Southeastern Europe, with a large surplus for export. But today sabotage has reduced crops to the point where grain and food for the Axis garrisons have to be imported from elsewhere. Large areas go unplanted as peasant desert their fields and join the insurgent bands.

The distribution system has completely broken down. Prices soar and the "black market" flourishes. In an effort to stop hoarding and curb speculation the authorities have prohibited persons traveling by bus or car to carry with them any edibles above the equivalent of a picnic lunch.

New Money Not Wanted

Currency inflation is accelerated by the growing reluctance of the people to accept the newly coined Croatian kuna and their stubborn preference for the old outlawed Yugoslav money which they expect will be honored after the Allied victory.

Formally, Croatia is a separate monarchy under Italian Prince Amedeo di Savoia. But this new ruler has not yet ventured to set foot in his unsteady kingdom. Nor is he likely to in the near or distant future. For his presence, it is feared, would occasion demonstrations of a far from friendly character.

The Quisling Croatian Government is headed by Dr. Ante Pavelitch, one of the most sinister characters of the Balkan political scene, who at Italy's investigation engineered the double-headed assassination of King Alexander I of Yugoslavia and French Foreign Minister Barthu in Marseille in 1934.

At one time Dr. Pavelitch's Fascist terrorist organization, the Ustachi, bid fair to become a sort of indigenous Croat Nazi Party. The Ustachis reached their pinnacle in June, 1941, when at the behest of Gestapo chief Heinrich Himmler, they massacred some 300,000 Serbs living in Croatia.

Decline of Ustachi

Today, openly despised by their own countrymen, torn by inner squabbles, the Ustachis have suffered a complete political fiasco. So low has their prestige sunk that Dr. Pavelitch has been forced to transfer their military power to the regular Croatian Army and their police functions to the regular police.

In a vain effort to get mass support for his crumbling regime, Dr. Pavelitch has sought to persuade Vlatko Matchek, leader of the influential Croat Peasant Party, to enter his Cabinet. But Mr. Matchek has spurned these advances, preferring a German concentration camp to treason and lending his moral support to the armed struggle for liberation.

Even the regular Croat Army has disappointed Dr. Pavelitch and his Axis masters. They proved worse than useless against the insurrectionaries, as entire battalions went over to the latter with their arms and equipment. Some Croat units were sent to the Eastern Front. But mass desertions to the Russians at every opportunity necessitated their complete recall.

Guerrillas Active

Guerrilla warfare in Croatia has tied down larger numbers of Axis soldiers than any other European area of similar size. At a time when reinforcements and arms were urgently required in Russia and North Africa, the Germans were forced to divert men, artillery, tanks and planes to fight major battles in Croatia. Even the official casualty figures released by Axis sources compare with those of the major fronts.

Today, although organized, large scale resistance has been momentarily crushed in the greater part of Croatia, the local German communities are hastily being evacuated from many areas, while those who stay behind are becoming Croats, saying that they were mistaken about their claims to German origin in the first place.

The inability of the Italians and Dr. Pavelitch to cope with the situation has compelled the Germans to send in permanent garrisons and take over much of the civil administration. The Government members themselves seldom venture far without a German bodyguard, even inside their Capital of Zagreb. To leave the city's precincts would be virtual suicide. Taunted by the citizenry for their reliance on foreign bayonets, the puppet rulers through the Zagreb Radio blame their plight on British and Russian machinations.

German Labor Methods

Meanwhile, the Germans are going about the task of restoring order in Croatia in their own way. Disdaining the bankrupt Ustachi, they seek to recruit Croats directly into Nazi SS units on an entirely mercenary basis. They also impress workers into Nazi labor batallions.

Throughout large sections of Croatia the Germans have suspended civil law and placed est and mountain fastnesses of German military authorities, who can confiscate property, conscript any portion of the population for any duty, impose any penalty on anybody by summary court martial.

But despite such extraordinary powers the Nazis do not feel much more at home than the Italians, judging by German press reports from the area. The Hungarians, too, complain that the Hungarian minority in Croatia is in constant danger from the rebels.

First to rise against the Nazis were the heroic Serbs, from whose ranks the forces of Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch have mainly been recruited. It was they who were most active in the early months of the occupation and who consequently drew upon themselves the fire of the earliest and fiercest Axis reprisals. Today General Mikhailovitch and his Chetnik are building up their forces in the forest and mountain fastnesses of Central Serbia and awaiting the Allied invasion.

Partisans' Plight

The Partisans, who have been active in Serbia as well as in Croatia, suffered heavy losses in last winter's drive against them by the Axis. They have been forced to retreat into the wilds of Herzegovina and Montenegro. But sabotage and passive resistance continue everywhere on unabated scale.

Peasants, priests, professional men, students and government employees are all drawn together by common hatred for the oppressor. The authorities have made futile efforts to disarm the population. Students and professors alike are searched for weapons going in and out of Belgrade University which has become a citadel of opposition to the conquerors.

Serbian Puppet Premier Milan Neditch, who finds life no more tranquil than Pavelitch finds it in Croatia, suffers from acute manpower shortage in staffing his administration. Few of the regular officials and old time Government servants wish to have anything to do with his regime lest some of the stigma of treason attach to them. Local mayors and village elders have been forced to stay in office at the point of a revolver.

The chronicle of Yugoslav resistance to the Axis invaders might be further elaborated. From Macedonia and Eastern Serbia, occupied by the Bulgarians, from Montenegro and Dalmatia annexed by the Italians, come similar pictures of sabotage and undismayed resistance. For all their reprisals and temporary successes, the Axis forces in Yugoslavia are perched on a powder keg. It only remains for the invading armies of the United Nations to ignite the fuse.

Luftwaffe Ordered To Leave Sicily

By the Associated Press

New York, June 15

Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring has ordered the German Air Force in Italy to shift its headquarters from Sicily to the Italian mainland, a London broadcast, recorded by CBS, said.

The broadcast, directed at Austria, said reports that air reinforcements have arrived in Italy from Germany are false, but that German fighters to replace those shot down may be sent in.

Hate Campaign Against Allies Tried by Frenzied Fascists

Continued from Page 1

a crime against the country and a betrayal. Thus, continued the Duce, 'they would contribute with all their forces to achieve the end pursued with deep faith by the Italian people.'"

Meanwhile, Carlo Scorza, new Secretary of the Fascist Party, has been carrying out a systematic purge of the parasitic and careerist elements in the Party to make it one of "quality instead of quantity." Reports from Rome indicate that this action is designed both to give Mussolini a more disciplined vanguard and to shield the party from charges of graft and corruption.

Expulsions from Party

A number of Party members have been expelled recently and some sent to jail on charges of hoarding and profiting by "black market" operations. On May 27 the Rome Radio reported that the Fascist Directorate, headed by Mussolini, had told Party federations to conduct a "severe selection" among Party members and to eliminate anyone "who, for any reason, does not deserve the honor of being a member."

Three days ago, Signor Scorza himself announced the expulsion of 20 others "unworthy to fight in the ranks of the Party." These included an employee of the Ministry of Exchange, the Director-General and Inspector-General of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, two industrialists, two civil engineers, twelve merchants, and a railway inspector. The charges ranged from violation of economic laws to cowardice in the case of the two engineers, who were said to have feigned illness to get away from bomb target areas.

While this purge was going on, the Italian press disclosed that Mussolini had carried out a shake-up of regional prefects, ousting 19 and placing six others in new posts. The press characterized the shake-up as routine, but it was the fourth important governmental reorganization in six months.

Repression Increased

Evidence of increased repressive measures against anti-Fascists and violators of Fascist economic laws was contained in the report of the commander of the Royal Carabinieri, passages of which were quoted by the Rome Radio on June 2 on the 130th anniversary of the Italian police.

To cut down withholdings by Italian farmers the Fascist Interministerial Committee of Co-ordination for Provisioning, Distribution and Prices recently set up communal bureaus to fix specific quotas to be turned in by each farm.

The Italian press and radio are conducting an intensive campaign to put over the Fifth War Loan, scheduled to run from June 7 to June 21. In addition to assurances of the Government's "sound" economic position and appeals to patriotism, added financial inducements have been offered to purchasers. The interest rate has been increased about 1.5 per cent to 5.9 per cent and purchasers have received a chance to compete for five semi-annual lottery prizes of 1,000,000 lire each.

There have been a number of reports recently that Italians are dodging purchases of war bonds in favor of other forms of investment. A short time ago the Turin newspaper Stampa commented on this trend as follows:

"The capital that has been invested in shares has increased considerably since April. It is characteristic that this money was not invested in war loans."

Canadian Order Issued In Every-Day Language

OTTAWA, June 15 (AP)—The Canadian Prices Board broke all precedent June 13, when in an "experiment," it issued an order in every-day language.

Abandoning legal terms for "a simpler and more direct wording that everyone can readily understand," the Board wrote an amendment to last November's order freezing Canadian business.

Instead of "No person shall," the order says, if you carried on business on a certain date you must not do so and so without a permit. Phrases such as "devolves or vests in a personal or fiduciary capacity" appear nowhere. The original order contained the expression "fiduciary capacity" twice.

Sentences running 250 words or more are also eliminated.

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Canadian Parliament Feels Coming Election

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 25—Behind the prolonged debates and evident weariness of Parliament, Canadians begin to see the growing shadow of the next general election. Signs marking this as a pre-election year are unmistakable. All three major parties obviously are laying the fundation for a campaign next spring or summer.

Latest figures collected by the Canadian Gallup Poll indicate a political situation of increasing doubt and many possibilities. Thus, while the Liberal Party gained 55 per cent of the popular vote in the 1940 election, the Conservative Party 31 per cent, and the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation 8 per cent, the Gallup Poll today reports the Liberal Party with only 35 per cent., the Progressive Conservative Party with 31 per cent, and the C. C. F. with 21 per cent.

If these figures are even relatively accurate, the Government's position has declined, as was to be expected in wartime, especially when its 1940 support was without precedent in this country. The Progressive-Conservative Party has gained slowly since its convention last December when it added "Progressive" to its name and chose a veteran Progressive, John Bracken, to lead it. Its popular support has risen from a low of 23 per cent in September, 1942, to the present figure of 31 per cent. The C. C. F. has gained rapidly.

King Plans New Issue

Prime Minister Mackenzie King is not easily upset by a straw vote. A year before most of his elections his prospects never seemed too bright. He always has won in the home stretch. All his Government's political calculations now are designed to present a new situation, a new issue, and a new hope to the voters before the next election.

Most obvious of these preparations is the drive for social-security legislation. Significantly, only the health-insurance bill, one feature of a general insurance scheme, is being pressed at present in Parliament, and it may not be passed before prorogation. The general program evidently is to be offered to voters either as an issue in the next election, or completed soon enough before the election so it will not be forgotten.

It is certain in any case that social security will play a large part in the election since the Progressive Conservative Party is pledged to it on the broadest basis, while the C. C. F. advocates a wide system of outright socialism.

No Canadian party will meet the electors without promising some variant of the Beveridge Plan and Mr. King may well have made a considerable start on such a plan before the next vote.

Apart from the Government's day-to-day conduct of the war and its constant increase in the war program, there are other signs of Mr. King's strategy. His declaration to the World Food Conference in favor of abolishing all tariffs on foodstuffs in the postwar world was not overlooked by friends and opponents. It could well be the beginning of a tariff issue, the kind on which most Canadian elections have been fought in the past. It could mean that Mr. King is returning to the original policy of the Laurier Government, of which he was a member, and which perished in 1911 when it attempted to inaugurate reciprocity with the United States.

Reciprocity Popular

Nor will Mr. King ignore one private poll figure which recently showed a majority of Canadians in favor of removing all tariffs on the American border. This poll seemed to indicate that reciprocity is once more practical politics as it has not been for 32 years.

How far Mr. King can go next year towards tariff reform will depend not only upon his own Party's desires but upon the world situation and, especially, upon the viewpoint of the United States, Canada's largest customer. But, unless some other large issue intervenes, it seems clear that he will combine tariff reform, expansion of trade, social reform, and expansion of security legislation for the individual. In addition to all this, of course, he will have the appeal of a government which advises the electors not to change horses in the middle of the stream of war, if peace does not precede the vote.

Mr. Bracken, clearly anticipating a vote within 12 months, has been working steadily to rebuild his shattered Party. His method is typical of his well-known caution and thoroughness. He has made virtually no political speeches, but has traveled all over the country, met the local people, and reiterated the general objectives which he laid down at the Winnipeg Convention, without committing himself to any specific policy. He has declined to enter Parliament on the ground that he first must learn the people's problems first-hand. He refused to enter the forthcoming Ontario election campaign where he had been expected to make his first active appeal to the electors.

Friends and opponents of Mr. Bracken will interpret this latter decision differently. Friends say he is wise to confine himself to Federal affairs and remain free of the confusions of Ontario politics. Opponents, of course, interpret his absence as a sign he is not confident of the Ontario outcome and does not wish to be associated with a possible Conservative defeat so early in his career. In any case, the Progressive-Conservative Party must enter its first election campaign under its new name and policy without the presence, or help of its national leader.

Saving Ammunition

Mr. Bracken evidently is saving his ammunition for the next session of Parliament. Before it meets again, he is expected to seek a seat, probably on the prairies where he is best known. The Liberal Party no doubt will offer him an acclamation, but the C. C. F. is certain to oppose him and Canada will witness the most interesting by-election since Arthur Meighen was defeated after accepting the Conservative Party leadership.

To date there is no clear distinction between basic Liberal and Progressive-Conservative policy. The official Opposition in Parliament has created no issue large enough to high light a national election. Mr. Bracken's movements during the next year thus are awaited with keen interest all over the nation.

A clearer definition of C. C. F. policy also is expected, for it has been given in several versions by various leaders. Some of them, as for example, Harold Winch in British Columbia, have appeared far to the left of the national leader, M. J. Coldwell. While Mr. Coldwell appears to be a gradualist and declares there would be room under his policy for a large measure of private enterprise, Mr. Winch says the C. C. F. is a "militant revolutionary party" of socialism.

While these larger developments are under way, politics is active in several provinces. Ontario's election verdict this year certainly will be accepted as a powerful portent of next year's general election, since it will show the feelings of the largest province and apparently will be fought largely on Federal issues.

Prospects in Quebec

In Quebec, the Bodbout Government, which has supported the King Government's war program, is preparing for an election next year at latest, on the general proposition that Quebec should cooperate fully with Canada and reject the nationalism and separatism of Maurice Duplessis, leader of the Union Nationale.

In Alberta, the Social Credit Government is seeking, under the leadership of E. C. Manning, to recover from the loss of its originator, the late William Aberhart. Whether under Mr. Manning the Party will drop Social Credit, which it never has been able to enforce, remains to be seen—and also whether the Social Credit movement of Alberta can survive without the driving force of Mr. Aberhart's personality.

In British Columbia, the coalition Government of John Hart is attempting a consolidation of the Liberal and Conservative Parties against the challenge of a powerful C. C. F.

New Argentine Cabinet Takes Office

Wide World

President Ramirez Speaks During Ceremonies

Photo taken June 7 in the White Hall of the Government House here shows the new Argentine President, Pedro P. Ramirez (center, at microphones), speaking during ceremonies accompanying the administration of the oath of office of the new Cabinet.

Arab-Jewish Relations Tense Under Demands in Palestine

Continued from Page 1

mined that Palestine be thrown open to large scale immigration, that they be allowed to purchase all the land they can and that nothing be done to limit extension of their economic and political power here.

The Arabs are equally determined to prevent further encroachment of what has been an overwhelmingly Arab country for the past 1,300 years. Jewish leaders with whom I have talked state quite frankly that they and their people consider Palestine as the key to survival of the Jewish people as a national entity and that they will use every means at their disposal to fulfill their dream of making it the "Jewish national home" promised by the British in the Balfour declaration.

Jews' Intentions Firm

No one here even remotely familiar with the situation doubts that Jewish leaders mean exactly as they say.

Although Arab resistance is not welded so compactly, Arab leaders both here and in other Arab-speaking countries speak as strongly. The extent of the feeling aroused throughout the Arab-speaking world by this issue is indicated by the statement of one spokesman in Jerusalem that, even if Palestinian Arabs are inclined to acquiesce in Jewish demands, other Arab countries would do everything in their physical power to prevent it.

One most regrettable aspect of the impasse is widely attested by the fact many persons on both sides, especially among the youth, appear willing to accept open armed conflict as the "best means of settling the thing once and for all." This attitude of part of the population obviously greatly increases danger of incidents which both sides are ready to seize upon and magnify.

Perhaps the most encouraging aspect of the problem is the fact the Arabs now seem willing to accept the solution proposed in British White Paper of 1939, although they were unwilling to do so at the time.

Check on Future

The Jews, however, are categorically opposed to this solution which, while it would guarantee their present position, would effectively end any Jewish hope of building Palestine into a great Jewish state or of providing refuge for hundreds of thousands of persecuted Jews in Europe. The White Paper would keep the Jewish population permanently at one third of the country's total, thus making eventual political control extremely unlikely.

The White Paper remains the official British position and there appears to be no immediate likelihood of a change.

In commenting on this aspect of the question, Gershon Agronsky, editor and publisher of the Palestine Post, told me that it was the unyielding Jewish conviction that while Palestine is everything to the Jews it is only part of everything to the Arabs. He said it was the Jewish contention that, whereas Palestine was only a tiny fraction of the vast Arab world, it was all there was for the Jews.

Minority Status Watched

Although he is a member of the "moderate wing" of the Zionist group here, Mr. Agronsky agreed that no Palestinian Jew would accept any compromise which limited immigration or which resulted in a permanent minority status.

Persons who have wondered just how far Jewish political ambition regarding Palestine extended received their answer recently when Mosei Shertok, one of the leaders of the Jewish Agency, stated that "the Jews have got to a stage where they cannot make further substantial progress in practical work without political power."

Such statements immediately cause bitter reaction among the Arabs and are deplored by British officials. Furthermore, Arab leaders complain that Jewish spokesmen are now beginning the mention of Trans-Jordan as falling within the sphere of Jewish ambitions, although the Jews with whom I spoke denied that Trans-Jordan, which is closed to Jewish immigration, is desired.

It is quite possible that division of opinion regarding Trans-Jordan exists in the Jewish camp.

In addition, Arab leaders here are angry over statements made in America by Zionist leaders that many Arabs recognize the validity of Jewish claims and have no objection to further immigration. It is extremely doubtful if any such Arabs exist and even more doubtful if, holding such an opinion, they would voice it today. The Arabs claim that such Zionist statements are deliberately framed to deceive the American people and officialdom into support of the Jewish position in Palestine.

Everywhere in educated Arab circles one meets great and growing anxiety over the United States' attitude toward Palestine. This apprehension, which was vouched for by a prominent Y. M. C. A. official in Jerusalem, is based on the Arabs' fear that, having heard the Jewish side but not the Arab side of the problem, the United States will attempt to influence the British toward a pro-Jewish settlement of the question.

Lack of Salesmanship

There is very real recognition on the part of the Arabs of their inability to match the Jews in presenting their case in both America and Great Britain.

There's little doubt that the Jews, with the horrible example of present German slaughter before their eyes, are desperately anxious to convince the Allies that Palestine can be one of the main factors contributing to solution of the world-wide Jewish problem. They are putting much hope in the eventual peace conference, while the Arabs are coming to dread it. One point in which both Arab and Jew seem equally to blame is their failure to make any real attempt to understand or appreciate the others viewpoint.

The case of each is so strong emotionally and legally no one can say logically that he seems incapable of recognizing the justice of the other's argument. Education of the young Jew and Arab, upon which the country's future depends, does not aim to make either a good Palestinian but merely a strong partisan on one side or the other. This criticism applies to Christian Arabs who are intellectual leaders of the Arab-speaking movement as well as to unorthodox Jews.

Arabs' Side

Wherever a Jew points to Europe as justification for opening Palestine to unrestricted immigration, the Arab counters with a statement that he is not responsible for Europe's action and asks why he should be punished through loss of his homeland for the intolerance of Christian countries. The Arab points out and history concurs that he has never been anti-Jewish and that he opposed the Jews only as he would oppose any other people which threatened to overrun his land.

The major hope seems to lie in the attitude of the British officials who are struggling long and conscientiously with the difficult problem.

Americans who have been here a long time told me of numerous instances in which British observers exercised the strictest impartiality despite overwhelming provocation from one side or the other and that despite the fact that some officials favor one group and some another.

The present tenor of the British Administration has been the search for justice without fear or favor. This is conceded by both sides in cooler moments.

U.S. to Send Oil Drillers To Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 15 (AP)—Foreign Minister Segundo Storni announced June 14 that Argentina was ready to conclude with the United States an agreement whereby the United States would provide oil drilling machinery and Argentina would supply petroleum to neighboring republics.

At the same time the Government announced that it had postponed until noon, June 16, the effective date of its new regulations prohibiting the use of code messages in radio communications—a move interpreted as cutting off Axis espionage intelligence.

The announcement came after Erich Meynen, German Chargé d'Affaires, conferred with Rear Admiral Storni at the Foreign Office.

The postponement came because of the request of certain embassies, the Foreign Office said, which complained that the suspension detained "certain dispatches considered indispensable because of the new situation produced."

Admiral Storni also disclosed earlier that the Vatican's recognition of the new provisional government of Argentina was delayed because it was transmitted in code.

When the Vatican instructions to the Nuncio came through June 11, Post Office authorities automatically stopped them in compliance with regulations. June 14 the message was released as a special concession and the Foreign Ministry was notified of the Vatican's desire to maintain existing relations with Argentine authorities.

Other recognitions were received from Costa Rica, Haiti, and San Marino.

Closer Ties Seen

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Argentina's declaration of willingness to conclude a petroleum agreement with the United States was regarded in official circles here June 14 as evidence that the new Buenos Aires Government is moving toward closer co-operation for continental solidarity.

Under the proposed plan Argentina would supply petroleum to its neighbors, all of whom are putting materials into the United Nations' war chest.

The plan has been under discussion for two or three months, it was learned, but no agreement has been reached.

There was no official comment from the United States Government.

If the two countries sign such an accord, Southern Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay would receive needed petroleum supplies. A spokesman at the Chilean Embassy, when informed of the announcement, expressed hope that Chile might benefit as well.

Communist Party Backs Dissolution of Comintern

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—Affirmation of the dissolution of the Communist International was voted at a plenary session of the Communist Party's National Committee here today, when it called upon all Communists to take part in burying "the remnants of the bogey of Communism, which continues to be a weapon against national unity and the war effort."

The vote was unanimous and followed a plea by Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, calling for national unity. Mr. Browder strongly criticized John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, who, he charged, was "an integral part of the pro-Nazi fifth column" aiming at a negotiated peace with Hitler at the expense of Britain and the Soviet Union, and, in a double sense, aiming at the Nazi subjection of the United States itself."

The resolution adopted by the Party's National Committee follows:

"1. The Communist Party of the United States through its National Committee declares its full approval and agreement with the proposal of May 15, 1943, by the Presiding Committee of the Communist International of the Dissolution of the International.

"The CPUSA discontinued its international affiliation in November, 1940, and is therefore not called upon to participate in the position.

"The proposal is, however, of the greatest political importance, since it profoundly influences all political relationships, promotes justification of the anti-Hitler coalition, disarms the Axis of its most potent weapon of disruption—the anti-Communist bogey—and opens the way within each nation toward more complete national unity in the prosecution of the war to victory.

"It also clears the way for the continuance of democratic unity in the postwar period, and thus adds to the momentum of the war effort. It facilitates emergence of more effective forms of international unity of labor which begins with the immediate task of completing the Anglo-Soviet-American trade union unity corresponding to the coalition of peoples and nations.

"2. Within the United States this new stage of world relationships places new and urgent emphasis on many tasks of the day. High among these is the common duty of Communists and all other responsible groups and leaders within the democratic camp to abolish the remnants of the 'bogey of Communism,' which continue to be a weapon against national unity and the war effort.

"To this end it is necessary to secure the full acceptance of the Marxist workers' party within the national framework of American democratic institutions, thus safeguarding in harmony with the war effort the general right of free, political association. The CPUSA pledges its full effort to this task and welcomes all co-operative efforts to this end from any and all sections of the democratic, patriotic, anti-Axis camp of the American people.

"3. The Communist Party of the United States will continue to fight with all its strength, as it has in the past periods, for the complete unity of the United Nations, for international labor unity, and for the national unity within our country, to win the unconditional surrender of the Hitler regime and its allies, Japan and Italy, and an ordered and peaceful world when victory is achieved."

Mr. Browder declared in his address that the task today called for unity of all the forces in the country who place victory above all other considerations; to weld unbreakably the whole front in order to guarantee that the blows delivered by the armed forces of the United Nations upon the enemy shall have the full force of the country behind them."

Knollys to Quit Bermuda; Speaks to Parliament

BERMUDA, June 15 (AP)—In his last official duty before leaving Bermuda to assume a post as Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation in London, Governor Viscount Knollys convened the Colonial Parliament June 14 amid the celebration of United Nations Day.

United States and British officials turned out for the convening, which saw the newly-elected House of Assembly begins its duties.

In his speech to the Parliament, the Governor declared that although "the situation has greatly changed to our advantage, the road to final victory is still a long and arduous one and demands no relaxation but rather still greater efforts until the ultimate goal is achieved."

Merit System Held at Stake In Senate Control Measure

Continued from Page 1

through the Civil Service career system from lower positions.

Thus, if ambitious John Smith had gradually gone up the rungs of the Federal ladder to the summit of his ambitions, a $4,500 job to which, by experience and competitive Civil Service examination, he was eminently qualified, he would suddenly find himself at that level in the realm of politics, and his fate would hang on whether or not he gave adherence to the political boss of his state.

That Senators yesterday were more interested in this phase of the matter than in the ostensible desire to pass on high-ranking New Deal officials was seen in the rejection of the O'Mahoney amendment. This would have exempted lower-rank Civil Service workers from the patronage grab. It was rejected, 32 to 42.

The particular duel which Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee is having with TVA authorities underlined the same point.

At present TVA has a strict merit system of its own, in defiance of local politicians. Senator McKellar wants to have these officials under senatorial patronage and his bill would bring an estimated 400 under political control, most of them in his State of Tennessee.

The Hill amendment, designed to preserve the TVA merit system and exempt it from the McKellar bill, was defeated 58 to 15. Alabama's two Senators were the only ones from the TVA area voting to exempt TVA employees.

Byrnes Besought To End Disorder In U. S. Agencies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—An appeal to James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, to end the "complete disorganization, lack of foresight, judgment and co-ordination" now existing in Federal agencies directing the war effort was made by Thomas A. Murray, President of the New York State Federaton of Labor, here June 14.

Mr. Murray charged the Office of Defense Transportation with displaying a "definite antilabor policy" and demonstrating a "cruel and callous disregard for labor's rights."

"Unless immediate effective co-ordination and co-operation between the various Federal agencies is effected, this country will be plunged into such a state of chaos as will completely destroy civilian morale and cripple the war effort," Mr. Murray declared in a telegram to Mr. Byrnes.

Meanwhile, the ODT order for a reduction in motorbus mileage brought to an end service on 15 Manhattan bus lines yesterday and for every Sunday while the gasoline shortage continues. The Fifth Avenue Coach Company and its affiliates in announcing the reduction said five routes would be dropped on week days.

WPB's Rubber Ax Strikes Hard Blow At the Patterns of Furniture Makers

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP) — The ax that falls on furniture manufacture July 1, in the form of a two-thirds cut in existing patterns, is pretty much a rubber ax after all, the War Production Board indicated today.

Fewer knickknacks, dust-catchers and whatizits will be produced, but 75 per cent of the business always has been done in 25 per cent of the furniture patterns.

From the manufacturers' standpoint it is not so tough either. They are free to keep on making their most desired and, as WPB points out, most profitable lines.

In contrast with England, where all furniture production is government controlled and only 66 articles of strictly functional design may be made, the American householder may fairly revel in Chippendale, Sheraton, Regency, Duncan Phyfe or Grand Rapids, as his fancy and bank roll dictate.

The elimination of 65 per cent of each manufacturer's patterns is intended to simplify producers' lines so as to get the biggest output from available manpower and materials.

In other words, there is no ceiling on output of the remaining patterns except workers and things to work with, but these are no slight hurdles when some factories have lost half their workers and in view of shortages of wood, metal fasteners, strong webbing, good stuffing, leather, upholstering fabrics, glue and quick-dryer for paint.

Three Wait All Night To Buy Refrigerator

LOS ANGELES, June 15 (AP)—Fortified with sleeping bags, heavy blankets and vacuum bottles, two men and a woman took up their stations outside a gas company's display rooms early last night.

Sixty refrigerators went on sale today. . . .

"Once I sat up all night to see a world series baseball game, back in Detroit," said Philip L. Corey, a machine shop foreman. "But there's no romance in doing it just to get a refrigerator."

Mrs. Louise Arnold, who moved here from Chicago, and Richard E. Letts, provided with sleeping bags, were the other early birds.

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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Edna Ferber Sees Better Day Ahead

By Jane Dillon
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Edna Ferber, author and playwright, lives on a hilltop. Driving up the long approach, between laurel and dogwood, to her Georgian home which is of native stone, one becomes aware that her solid house fulfills its owner's desire. It looks as though it had grown out of the ground and become part of the landscape.

A wise-eyed St. Bernard looked me over with an appraising glance and wagged a welcome as I was admitted to the house. Two steps down from the hall, and I was in the living room. Miss Ferber, who had been standing in front of the open fire at one end, came forward and extended her hand in a friendly greeting. She welcomed me as a neighbor and, as such, set aside her rule against giving newspaper interviews to grant this one.

Discovers Their Capacities

The war, Miss Ferber believes, has awakened women to the need the world has for what they can give. "Take a woman I know," she said. "She is rich, young, lovely, the mother of two children, but she never knew how to boil water and had never put a frying pan on the stove. When this came along and the help situation confronted her, she went to cooking school. Today she is a marvelous cook. She also finished a course in first aid and now teaches two classes a week. I know 50 such women among my friends who are now running their homes to a nicety."

She spoke of the softness of her generation before the war, "a generation ground down in a mechanical age; the most selfish, most wasteful, and most greedy the world has ever known. Only a revolution can come out of such an age," she declared.

Improved Social Conditions

"I do not mean a revolution in the bloody sense, but a revolution of change so that we in our generation will never again see the tremendously rich and the horribly poor," she explained.

"My mother is of the Iron age when things were not handed to people on velvet pads of ease." Miss Ferber continued as we sat in the cheery warmth of the fire. "She has a zest for life and the ability to impart it to others. Her belief in the eternality of Life has a nourishing effect on her and on all those who come in contact with her. She is a wonderful woman!" Miss Ferber's tone indicated her conviction that days like these and like those her mother knew build men and women who are strong.

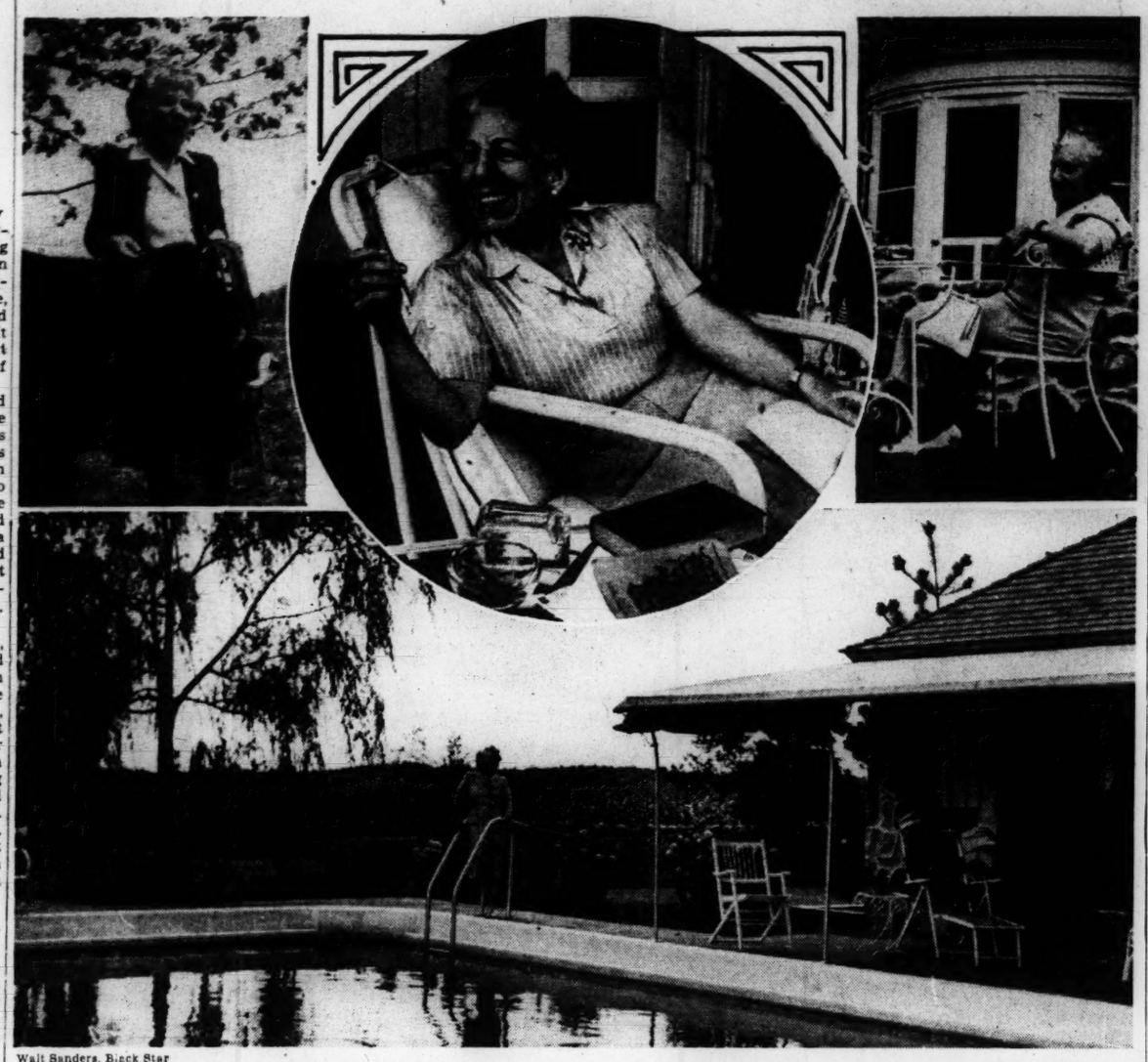
Miss Ferber's quiet country home, with its cultivated fields, its apple orchard and grazing sheep, seemed remote from war and the thundering changes that were taking place in the lives of nations and individuals the world over. But Miss Ferber was looking beyond her own borders and beyond the years of war.

"It may sound trite for me to say, but good always comes in the end," she said. "We must face this thing as a united people, as an America founded on the suffering, the bravery, and untiring effort of our Colonials and kept free and strong by the immigrants who, year after year, brought courage, ambition, and energy as they came here to escape what threatened to destroy them."

Miss Ferber warned against intolerance. "If America is ever wrecked, it will be on the rock of intolerance and on nothing else," she declared.

As to Germany, she believes Hitler played upon two things in order to gain control of the German people. The first was the feeling of frustration they have had for centuries as a result of being surrounded by other countries with no chance to expand. The second was the world's unrealistic acceptance of the accusation against the Allies, that they had made the peace terms after World War I too hard on Germany. "And the same world now sees the peace terms Germany exacts from her conquests," Miss Ferber added.

"One of these days," she said, leaning forward, "peace will come and the world will go on and nations will bind up each other's wounds, but who will cleanse and staunch the gashes Germany has inflicted on herself?"



Walt Sanders, Black Star

(Center) Edna Ferber enjoys a moment of leisure on the porch of her delightful home at Easton, Connecticut. (Upper left) She poses with a yearling Jersey bull that she has named Eddie Cantor. (Upper right) Miss Ferber's mother, Mrs. Julia Ferber, who has always been an inspiration to her in her writing, also spends leisure hours on the sunny terrace. (Below) Miss Ferber stands beside the outdoor pool.

Countrywomen Aided in Sale Of Produce

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Seriousness of the food problem as stressed by Premier Churchill and Minister of Food Lord Woolton, and necessity for getting every possible ounce from the Dig for Victory campaign, has emphasized the work done by the countrywomen's institutes of Britain.

Through a village and town market scheme which enables private gardeners to dispose profitably of their surplus produce, the Women's Institute members are marketing annually thousands of tons of fruit and vegetables which might otherwise be wasted.

The scheme is worked through Women's Institute markets which members run in villages and market towns. Gasoline shortage precludes special transport, so much of the produce is squeezed onto farm trucks or into trailers to get it to the stalls.

As dawn breaks in the village, the rattle of a crank-start mingles with the crowing of the cockerels. A truck, laden with potatoes and cabbages for market, bumps over the ruts of the farmyard. Attached is an empty trailer.

Driver Jones pulls up first, outside the Inn. The innkeeper's wife is waiting at the door.

What's Left Over

"Just a bushel of plums for the Institute stall today," she tells Driver Jones as she hoists the basket onto the trailer. "All the rest have been bottled."

At cottage doors along the village street, other folks are waiting with small lots—English honey, baskets of carrots, turnips, bedding-out plants, tomatoes, beetroots.

In villages around, Drivers Smith and Brown stop on their way to collect produce from other small cultivators. They converge on the Market Square of a nearby town, and leave the contents of the trailers at the Women's Institute stall, before taking their main load to the wholesale merchant.

At the stall, the Controller and her helpers receive the produce, grade, price, book it, and arrange fruit and vegetables. The town housewife who comes along later gets fresh country produce. The retail price, less a penny on the shilling commission, is paid to the producer.

Started in 1932 for disposing of the surplus produce of small holders who had settled on the land after World War I, the scheme is doing particularly useful work where the population has increased, sometimes doubled, under present wartime conditions.

Markets Self-Supporting

The markets are self-supporting. Each has its own Committee. It may be run entirely by the Women's Institute members, or there may be outsiders collaborating, as in the case of the larger markets at Horsham and Oxford.

The holders of W. I. market stalls are bound by the same regulations as other traders. Their prices are controlled by the Government; they cannot deal with rationed goods for which the customer has to register. They sell chiefly English honey, vegetables, fruit, plants, rabbits, poultry, dried herbs, and fruit bottled in water. Canned fruit from the Institute Preservation Centers, dried beans, dried peas, apple rings, and dried plums, may be sold "on points."

Several of the markets have an annual turnover running into four figures. At Horsham, for instance, turnover amounts to nearly £3,000.

The Federation of Women's Institutes gives instruction on how to grade, price, and prepare goods for market. Because its constitution does not allow trading, it takes no part in financial transactions.

The local Institutes are advised to put the market venture on a legal footing by forming themselves into an Industrial and Provident Society in which the producers take shares.

Out of the commission of 8½ per cent, the Committee has to pay its running expenses. The producers need not be Institute members.

Curb on Farm Land Sales Asked by Iowa Economist

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 15—It's much too easy now to buy or sell a farm, say economists who remember the tragic after-effects of the farm land boom of the '20s and '30s. They are therefore urging immediate establishment of governmental controls on farm land sales as a means of preventing a repetition of that experience.

This advice comes from staff members of the Farm Foundation here, and also from Iowa State College economists. These men note that farm income is at an all-time high, that credit is easy, and the inducements to buy farm lands great. These are the factors that make for a boom if controls are not imposed, they say. Their conclusion is that controls are needed at once.

A detailed study of the various types of control has just been made at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station with a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. Prof. William G. Murray of the college staff makes a report of the study in a pamphlet entitled "Land Boom Controls," published by the Iowa State College Press.

Professor Murray advocates three types of regulation: Some form of taxation to take the profit out of buying and selling land, limitation of credit; and adoption of a permit system which could be used to enforce price ceilings on land and also to prevent an influx of absentee owners into the land market.

Inconsistency Seen

There are some restraining influences already at work, such as pressure to buy bonds and labor shortages, but these are not sufficient, maintains Professor Murray.

In other matters affecting farmers, control has already been found necessary. Ceiling prices have been established for many products bought and sold by farmers. But so far no restrictions of any kind have been applied to farm land, either to its price, or to the freedom to buy and sell it, he notes. This, he thinks, is inconsistent.

The first control he would like to see imposed would be through regulation of credit. New loans, he says, should be limited to 50 per cent of the sale price or of a "normal" value established by a Federal appraiser. Existing indebtedness would be kept within this limit. Such restrictions would apply not merely to loans by institutional lenders, like banks and insurance companies, but to private loans and loans made by the seller as part of the sale price.

A second control recommended in this study is taxation especially designed to discourage land inflation by absorbing the profits from sale. The present capital gains tax in the income tax law is not considered an effective brake, since in practice it provides a maximum rate for most individuals of around 10 per cent on gains from land sold after being held six months. Various types of resale or land sales profit taxes are considered in this study. A transfer tax with exemptions for tenants who buy farms is considered possibly the most workable.

A third control recommended in this study is a system of permits for the purchase of farm real estate, to be used if price ceilings on farm lands are found necessary.

Bar on Absentee Buying

"By requiring a permit for each farm purchase, the permit system would facilitate price control," writes Professor Murray. "No permit would be granted until the farm had been appraised to fix the price ceiling. Furthermore, the determination of which buyer out of several would be allotted the permit could be made by a permit board in conformity with a set of national standards. The County War Boards or some agency authorized by these groups should operate the permit system during the war."

The permit system would act as a check on absentee buying by persons with plenty of capital who would not be deterred by credit restrictions. It would not, however, stop such buying entirely. One method to control absentee buying suggested in this study is for the establishment of a certain quota of absentee purchases within any one year—something like the immigration quotas. Such a restriction is quite reasonable, in Professor Murray's opinion.

In any case, controls are justified, Professor Murray holds, because of the staggering losses which follow a land boom. The chief trouble after the last boom came when the excessive mortgage burden was liquidated. The total of all forced sales in the decade of the '30s equaled more than one fourth of all the farms in the country, Professor Murray noted. In addition to the financial loss, he observed, there was a heavy loss of natural resources due to overcropping by desperate owners struggling to get money to make payments. Control, he thinks, would not be a heavy sacrifice to make to prevent such results.

Brown Links Food Price Plan To Victory on Home Front

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown told food industry representatives today that the Office of Price Administration's new program of food price control "must work" if the nation is to avoid a major defeat on the home front.

"This defeat," he said, "will make difficult the winning of the war; it will make impossible the winning of the peace, for it will leave our economy shattered and helpless."

In a statement prepared for a conference of wholesale and retail food merchants, Mr. Brown called the price of foods the basic element in the budget of every family and added that unless food prices are effectively stabilized, "then the stabilization program as a whole must collapse."

Describing the general maximum price regulation as a "landmark in our fight to control inflation," Mr. Brown declared:

"Had it not been issued, the cost of living would have risen, not the 10 per cent it has increased since May, 1942, but 10 times 10 per cent. For in the spring of 1942, the pressures upon the economy had grown to dimensions we had never before known, and we were confronted, not with the threat, but with the certainty of galloping inflation unless prompt and vigorous action were taken. In the general maximum price regulation, we took prompt and vigorous action and stopped the sweep toward uncontrolled inflation."

Lack of Jurisdiction

Mr. Brown said failure to stabilize the cost of living was due to four reasons:

1. The tax and savings program failed to siphon off a sufficient proportion of excess purchasing power.

2. Because of lack of jurisdiction, the War Labor Board was unable to stabilize wages before Oct. 2, 1942.

3. Because of inadequate powers to control farm prices, costs to food processors continued to increase, forcing upward adjustment in their prices.

4. Because of inadequate use of subsidies which might have been employed to meet the pressure of rising costs, it was impossible to avoid upward adjustment of retail prices and the cost of living.

Complexity of Rules

Mr. Brown said these four gaps in controls were more damaging than the increases in ceiling prices would indicate, adding:

"These gaps were responsible for the growing complexity and unworkability of our entire program to control food prices, as a result of which prices have run considerably above ceiling levels."

He said a recent OPA survey showed retail food prices were on the average 5 per cent above levels established by regulations but called this no reflection on the patriotism and honesty of the trade as a whole.

"It stemmed in great part from the complexity of the regulations," he said.

Unlike a year ago, he continued, OPA now has vastly greater powers "and we propose to use them. We have the know-how we did not have then and we propose to use that too. We have all learned the hard way and that we cannot stabilize prices unless we stabilize costs and that we cannot stabilize costs unless we stabilize prices. We have been directed to hold the line. We shall hold it. The food price program we are developing is a hold-the-line program."

Davis Says Farm Outlook Is Good Despite Floods and a Slow Spring

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Chester C. Davis, War Food Administrator, said June 14 that despite floods and an unfavorable spring the present outlook indicates greater farm production this year than at any time in history except last year.

In a radio address, the Administrator said farmers broke all-time records in 1939, again in 1940, 1941, and 1942.

"But our civilian consumers alone ate up 85 per cent of that enormous production of last year," Mr. Davis said. "Only 15 per cent of it went to our armed forces and Lend-Lease. The last two years have been a great feast period for our civilian consumers. . . .

"The civilian consumer has had more money to spend than ever before and he has tried to spend it. If that runaway purchasing power can be harnessed, it too can be made to serve in our national teamwork."

Mr. Davis, discussing the teamwork he said enables Allied strategy to carry the war to the enemy, said that food sent to Russia is a cheap price to pay "for the tremendous blows against our enemy which this food helps to make possible."

"I suppose each ton of food we send to Russia," he added, "helps to destroy as much of our enemy's power as any other ton of food we produce."

Mr. Davis said about six per cent of the nation's total food production was exported for Lend-Lease in 1942 and that this year it would amount to about 11 or 12 per cent.

Food Lend-Leased by this nation last year was at a rate of 16 pounds per capita, he said, while Australia and New Zealand Lend-Leased food at the rate of 26 pounds per capita. He added that Britain, although short of food itself, has been furnishing about one half of everything our soldiers in Britain eat, "and furnishing it to us free, under reverse Lend-Lease."

Mrs. Cecil Brown Got Rationing Pointers Abroad

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"Rationing here in America is so adequate, I don't understand how people can find anything to complain about. Rationing is part of winning the war, and I'm for it till the war is won."

Dealing with food points is not difficult for Martha Brown, who expressed her views in these convincing terms. Wife of Cecil Brown, distinguished war correspondent and commentator for CBS whose voice is familiar around the world, she was first introduced to rationing in Italy.

Meat Was Very Scarce

"I often try to recall how we got along there from 1938 to 1941," she said as we sat in their well-ordered New York apartment. "Housekeeping was so new to me, and we had to live on a single pint of olive oil and a small stick of butter (about a quarter of a pound) a month. I began to figure out then how I could stretch my rations. While we had ration books for meat, there was very little meat to be had, because Italians don't really eat meat as we do at all. My first problem was to get more fats. Almost immediately I discovered that if I would buy a chicken, a capon, or a piece of beef—untrimmed if I could get it—and boil it, it would yield an additional supply. You could always count, too, on a nourishing soup stock from the water in which it had been boiled. If we happened to get a chicken, we made it go further by serving noodles with it.

"To give variety to these dishes, I would take whatever I could lay my hands on in the way of green vegetables—cucumbers, green peppers, parsley, capers—chop them together until they were very fine, and mix them with a couple of tablespoons of olive oil. It made a delicious sauce to use with boiled meats and fowl. Of course, any chicken that was left over came to the table next day as chicken à la king, or creamed in patty shells. The beef descended to stew.

"For meatless days, a dish we like is asparagus served with drawn butter and two fried eggs, sprinkled with Parmesan cheese. Stuffed zucchini is another Italian dish we made our own. These delicious little green squashes are stuffed just as you would egg plant or tomatoes—filled with half-cooked rice, well seasoned, which finishes cooking as they are baked—very slowly for about an hour.

"My experience is that you can stretch your rations by buying a large piece of meat once a week. Use all your coupons at once if necessary. This is much more economical than spending your coupons for smaller portions more often. Besides, Cecil likes a lot of meat—and someway it seems like more, to have it all at once.

"Today I've just spent all our coupons for a roast of beef. It will do us the whole week," she added. "First we shall have hot roast beef. Next it will be served up as hot roast beef sandwiches—with gravy. Roast beef hash will be the next variety; beef bones baked in the oven with mashed potatoes and gravy—getting a little low on actual meat, perhaps, but the flavor is wonderful. And possibly there may be a little left next day for a cold roast beef sandwich. Now what more could you expect of a roast of beef?" she asked with a smile. "We don't always have it every day in succession, but interspersed with a few meatless dishes, once we've captured it, we can count on it for a week's meals.

Concocting Tasty Dishes

"I think it's up to each woman to create her own dishes," Mrs. Brown concluded. "Rationing seems strange at first, but after a while you find it's kind of fun to go to the ice chest and say, 'Let me see—one tomato, a lemon, a little celery, some cold potatoes—what can I concoct out of these?' In Italy we often used plain egg noodles with butter and Parmesan cheese, or a risotto where you start frying rice slowly in olive oil, add soup stock made of bouillon cubes, and complete the dish by adding shrimps, mushrooms, or whatever you think tasty."

There was a distinct atmosphere of order in their apartment overlooking the sun-splashed garden of the Museum of Modern Art. It seemed characteristic of both Cecil and Martha Brown. It seemed more than merely good housekeeping. It was the sense of order found in his accurate reporting and her confident skill with ration points. It was the order of integrated living and recalled to me a paragraph in his best seller, "Suez to Singapore" where he relates his experience as the great British battleship, Repulse, sinks beneath him: "On all sides are men flinging themselves over the side," he writes. "I sit down on the edge of the Repulse and take off my shoes. I am very fond of those shoes. A Chinese made them for me just a few days ago in Singapore. They are soft with a buckle and they fit well. I carefully place them together and put them as you do at the foot of your bed before going to sleep."

There was an atmosphere of pleasantness and peace in their apartment, too — their first real home—a home they seemed to be enjoying immensely. They lived happily out of two suitcases for years and would be ready to do it again if necessary, Mrs. Brown explained, but they'd rather not.

Grow Your Own Pickles in a Barrel Garden

By Lenice Ingram Bacon
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Even those apartment dwellers who have no land can have fresh, crisp cucumbers of their own raising—by planting a "barrel garden."

Besides furnishing an important green for the summer salad and the makings of delectable pickles for winter snacks, it would be a real addition to any penthouse garden.

And this is the way it is done. Use a good, tight barrel—one that will hold water—and around the barrel, about six inches from the top, bore a number of inch-and-a-half holes. Fill half of the barrel with medium-sized rocks and cover with water. Then fill to the top with soil into which has been mixed a shovelful of well-rotted manure. Dig a small cavity in the soil and place in it a perforated tin can. By pouring water in the can from time to time the soil can be kept properly moistened. Soil must be kept well watered in dry weather.

Cucumbers may be planted as soon as the time of frost is past.

Plant the seeds in the top of the barrel about three inches apart and half an inch deep. Also, through each of the holes in the sides of the barrel, poke a number of seeds to the depth of a half inch or more. As these seeds sprout, by a little coaxing the vines will grow out of the holes. This gives a luxuriant growth over the entire barrel.

Even if you have some land, why not have a "cucumber barrel" or two and use that precious bit of ground for other things? They would add a novel and attractive note to any back yard and give just the right touch to the home picnic ground. What about a barrel of summer squash or sweet potatoes—or, for purely decorative purposes, a barrel of gourds?

And, from barrels of cucumbers it's only a step yes, and a surprisingly easy one—to jars of pickles!

The same principle applies to all pickling. An old-fashioned crock is the best container in which to make pickles, but agate ware or porcelain can be used. (Do not use aluminum.) Make enough pickling mixture to cover cucumbers, judging the amount by the number of cucumbers you wish to pickle. For most of the following recipes use cucumbers the size that would be used ordinarily for salad (not too large). Wash but do not peel.

Good sour pickles may be made by using the following mixture:

Sour Pickles

1 gal. cider vinegar
½ cup salt
¾ package mixed spice (whole)
Cucumbers

Mix vinegar, salt, and spice in crock and into this place as many cucumbers as mixture will cover. Put a plate over cucumbers and place weight on plate. Cover all with a cloth and allow three weeks for pickling process. Pickles will keep indefinitely in crock, but, if desired, at the end of three weeks, they can be removed, cut up, and together with juice from crock, put in sterile jars and sealed.

And here's a recipe to make sweet pickles without using any of your precious sugar—"Saccharine pickles," described as the "most delicious in the world—not too sweet but deliciously sweet!"

Sweet Pickles

1 gal. vinegar
2 tablespoons saccharine powder
½ cup salt
1 package mixed spice
½ package seedless raisins
Cucumbers

Stir mixture until saccharine is dissolved and follow directions in recipe above for pickling.

You can make your own dill pickles in the same manner. Possibly you will have dill in your garden this year—to 1 gal. vinegar add ½ cup salt and a good handful of your dill (or if you buy dill, use ½ cup dill seed). After placing cucumbers in mixture, cover all with branches of dill before placing plate on top.

"Bread and butter pickles" are always a favorite for that informal snack—

Bread and Butter Pickles

12 cucumbers (about 6 inches long)
½ cup salt
5 medium sized onions
2 cups vinegar
1½ cups sugar
2 cups water
1½ teaspoons mustard seed
1 teaspoon celery seed

Wash vegetables. Cut cucumbers in one-quarter inch slices. Place layers of sliced vegetables alternately in bowl with salt. Let stand three hours. Drain and rinse well with cold water. Mix water, vinegar, sugar, mustard and celery seeds in large kettle and bring to boiling, stirring until sugar is dissolved. Add drained cucumbers and onions and boil five minutes. Pour into hot sterilized jars and seal immediately. Makes about three quarts.

BABY DIET HINTS

Some mothers prefer to start babies on Strained Soups instead of single vegetables. For one thing, soups are milder in taste and are composed of several nourishing substances. Here are the five soups in Gerber's Strained Foods: (1) Mixed Vegetables with wheat and oat flours and yeast (2) Liver Soup with vegetables, barley and wheat germ (3) Chicken Soup with milk, cereals, vegetables and yeast (4) Vegetable Soup with oat flour and beef (5) Vegetable and Lamb with barley.

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All European Industry in Nazi Grip

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—The American Government warned today against accepting changes in Nazi leadership as providing any sign that Germany voluntarily would give up its economic stranglehold of the continent of Europe.

Not a single important industrial enterprise in the occupied countries has escaped the grasp of German domination, the Office of War Information declared today on the basis of confidential intelligence reports available to American officials.

It stated that its latest survey of Nazi economic plunder and control disclosed that the Reich has transformed the economy of Europe into an enormous industrial empire.

Control Spans Continent

It concluded that this industrial machine, master over the economic life of an entire continent, could maintain power however far-reaching might be the shifts of leaders in Berlin, whether these changes were made in the Nazi Party or in the German Army.

The large industrial and financial concerns of Germany, and the German combines and monopolies, have extended their control over the entire European economy under the protection of the Nazi Party and German Wehrmacht, and through the use of the severest economic pressure and political terror.

The key organization in Germany's network of exploitation throughout the industrial structure of Europe is Reichswerke Hermann Göring A. G., founded in 1937 to develop German iron ore resources and now embracing almost every field of heavy industry in Europe—especially in mines and metallurgy, machines and armament, and the trade of inland waterways. Nazi conquest and exploitation has doubled many times over the wealth and power of this combine.

Reichswerke Göring is a strictly Nazi enterprise. The Nazi Government holds considerably more than 50 per cent of its stock. Nazi Party bosses pack its directorate and management staffs. Some conception of the wealth held by these men is disclosed in the listing of original capital and reserves of the combine's three main operating companies, all of them carrying Reichsmarshal Göring's name:

Reichswerke A. G. für Bergbau und Hüttenbetrieb, Hermann Göring: 560,000,000 marks ($224,000,000, at German official rate of exchange—2.5 reichsmarks to the dollar); reserves, 118,000,000 marks.

Reichswerke A. G. für Waffen und Maschinenbau, Hermann Göring: 80,000,000 marks; reserves, 13,500,000 marks.

Reichswerks A. G. für Binnenschiffahrt, Herman Göring: 12,500,000 marks; reserves, 11,500,000 marks.

Host of Subsidiaries

The original capital of Reichswerke Hermann Göring A. G., the holding company, was raised from 100,000,000 to 250,000,000 marks. Each of the three affiliates of the holding company in turn embrace a host of subsidiary and affiliated companies.

Biggest loot, the OWI reports, seized by the Göring combine was in Austria and Czechoslovakia. In Austria, the combine controls Alpine Montan A. G., which holds the richest iron ore in this region, with its subsidiaries: the Austrian Machinery Company, the Trade and Industry Corporation, the Marter Coal Works Corporation, and others.

The Göring combine also shares in the financial control of Steyer-Daimler-Puch A. G. für Maschinen-Kessel-und Waggonbau, a combine holding some of the largest railroad-car, machinery, and bridge-building factories in Austria, and has a hand in the financial control of numerous Austrian steel, oil-distributing, and bridge-building companies.

The combine's biggest holdings in Czechoslovakia are the Waffenwerke Brno A. G. and the giant Skoda Werke A. G. both of which are controlled by the Göring interest. Through these companies, the Göring combine controls the Omnipol A. G., the Avia Aircraft Manufacturing Company, the A. G. für Automobilindustrie, and others.

Nazi "aryan" laws served as the "legal" device by which the Göring combine acquired financial interest in the Fitkovice Iron Ore Mines, in which Baron Louis Rothschild was once a heavy shareholder, and the Petschek-owned lignite companies in the Sudetenland.

In Slovakia, the Göring combine now rules the Podbrezova Iron Works and the Ruda Bergbau und Hüttenbetriebe A. G. in Bratislava.

Hook-up With Bankers

The combine's grip on Czechoslovakian heavy industry is further strengthened by a tie-up with the banking system. Wilhelm Voss, General Director of Reichswerke Hermann Göring and Manager of Waffenwerke Brno, is also Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Prager Creditbank, a large Czech bank now controlled largely by the Deutsche Bank of Berlin.

In Poland, the Göring combine did not trouble with legal procedures. Here the Nazis flatly expropriated practically all business from Polish owners. More than 9,000 large factories, even more smaller plants, some 60,000 commercial enterprises and 2,000,000 hectares of land were seized by the Nazis without even the pretense of compensation to former owners.

The Göring combine's booty in Poland consists largely of rich coal-mining fields, especially those in Upper Silesia where the former Schneider-Creusot interests were liquidated. The combine also appropriated the Ostrowitz Steel and Machinery Company and several large textile and machine-tool plants in Loda.

In Occupied Russia, the combine set up the Göring Werke im Osten to absorb all heavy industry in the Ukraine. Holdings of this company include the great iron ore and manganese mines at Krivoi Rog and Nikopol.

French Interests Seized

In Yugoslavia, the Göring combine took over French interests in the Bor Company, largest copper concern in Europe.

In Rumania, the Göringworks splits 50-50 with the Rumanian Government on shares of Rumaenische Deutsche Eisenindustrie und Handels A. G., which handles production and sale of iron, steel, and by-products. Through this company, the Göring interests dominate big Rumanian locomotive, car, motor and bridge-building shops and practically the entire aeronautical industry.

German shipping interests are getting a sizable cut of the spoils in the shipyards of occupied countries. State-owned shipyards in these nations were at first operated by the German Navy. Now they have been transfeered to the "care" of big German shipyards.

The story of heavy industry is only a segment of the total picture which shows the spread of Nazi big-business control over the entire industrial, financial, and trade structure of Europe. The same German big-business interests, for instance, monopolize virtually the entire oil business of Europe, largely through Kontinentale Oil, set up in 1941 by Reichswerke Hermann Göring, the Deutsche Bank, the Dresdner Bank, I. G. Farbenindustrie, and a few other major firms in the synthetic oil industry.

Fabulous Wealth

German big-business interests, led by I. G. Farbenindustrie, the dye trust, have absorbed a fabulously wealthy empire in the chemical-industry field, an empire which extends not only into occupied and Nazi-dominated Europe but even into Spain. The electric power resources and the light metal industry of Europe likewise are in the grip of this same German power group, with the major booty found in Norway and the Balkans. Europe's textile industry, including the artificial fiber developments, comprises a rich segment of the German industrial empire, with I. G. Farbenindustrie, Phrix A. G. and Zellowolle Ring taking the biggest cut.

In every major field of industry, finance, and trade, investigation shows the same picture of German economic conquest as ruthless and even more insidious than the terror itself. Each portion of the story points to the same process of an ever-tightening monopoly in which German industrialists and financiers control and exploit the wealth and the resources of the entire continent of Europe.

Ruhr Retreat Is On, London Radio Says

Recorded by CBS

New York, June 15

"The German retreat from the Ruhr has begun," the London Radio told Europeans today.

The broadcast, which was recorded at the CBS shortwave listening station, said the Germans are frantically pulling everything useful out of the Ruhr Valley, where industrial production has declined by 35 per cent.

Soldiers Grow Their Own

Wide World

Corporal Harvests Radish Crop

Corp. John Kinser grins broadly as he reaps the first radish harvest from his regiment's victory garden at the Army Medical Replacement Training Center at Camp Pickett, Virginia. Throughout the center this scene is being duplicated as noncommissioned officers and trainees daily give up spare time to augment the nation's food supply.

Britain's Labor Party Backs Broad 'Security House' Plan

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 15—Britain's Labor Party Conference, having decided six to one that continuation of the coalition Government was the best way to win the war, turned today to reconstruction.

A number of amendments at this morning's session called for speedier action on the Beveridge Plan. They urged that new social standards start immediately. They put the onus for prompt action onto the Labor ministers in the Government.

But ultimately the view of the Labor executive prevailed, namely, that national unity is of foremost importance at the moment and that in any case the best that can be hoped is to have blueprints ready and legislation passed so as to introduce the Beveridge scheme immediately after war.

Security Charter Urged

A resolution to this effect was submitted to the Conference by the Labor Party's National Executive Committee and was carried unanimously. The resolution calls for a "charter of security" for Britain and puts on record that the 1943 Labor Party Conference "reaffirms as a cardinal principle of its social policy that maintenance of an adequate minimum standard of life for all should be the first charge on the nation's resources."

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, newly elected Treasurer of the Labor Party and formerly Minister in Charge of Reconstruction in the Churchill Government, made a foceful speech to the Conference to the effect that the Labor Party should accept the Beveridge plan in its broad outline and not attempt to settle all details at once.

"This is not the time to quarrel about the fixtures of Security House," he said. "What we want is to build Security House. We shall have plenty of opportunities to press for improvement."

Only Part of Reorganization

Mr. Greenwood stressed that Britain could not have the Beveridge plan by itself. Social security would be only part of a vast social and economic reorganization on an international scale. The British, he said, must not live out of the poverty of their neighbors.

Although the Labor Conference has approved the continuation of the political truce for the duration, there are indications that Labor's present intention is to have "gloves off" in the political arena immediately after the war.

"Not Rightist"

Today's Daily Herald, Labor Party organ, warns against acceptance of the idea that British Socialism is "going Right." Certainly the greater part of the speeches, which will center mainly round postwar reconstruction, are far from Rightish.

An issue of importance to the Labor Party future was the voting on candidates for the Treasurership, which is a much-prized post, often heading to party leadership. Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee is the present Labor leader.

Chief candidates for Treasurer were Mr. Arthur Greenwood, a former member of the War Cabinet, and Mr. Herbert Morrison, now in the Cabinet as Home Secretary. Mr. Greenwood won by 1,253,000 votes to 926,000.

Diet Meets to Mobilize Japan's Economy

By Ensign Andrew Roth, U. S. N. R.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The 82d session of the Japanese Imperial Diet which convenes today is an extraordinary session in fact as well as in name. Not only does it meet outside of its regularly appointed time, but it takes place under unusual restrictions at the most critical juncture in modern Japanese history.

Premier Hideki Tojo recently admitted that for Japan the war "has entered a truly decisive stage." His statement is underscored by the measures he has found it necessary to take to secure an uncritical acceptance of his emergency program. The Diet is required to register its acceptance within the brief span of the three days allotted to it.

Today's opening session will be called upon to dispense with all so-called "complicated legal procedure." In all probability, this will mean the elimination of the right of questioning ministers. Premier Tojo will make the only policy speech for the Government. This is the first time in the 50-year history of the Diet that speeches by the Finance Minister and Foreign Affairs Minister will not have been delivered.

Urgent Atmosphere

The atmosphere of urgency reflected by these unparalleled actions is a product of the decision of the Anglo-American High Command to launch strong harassing blows against the Japanese prior to the complete defeat of Germany. The imminence of United Nations blows in the Pacific not only has been proclaimed by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, but it has been confirmed by the newly found optimism of Australian Prime Minister John Curtin.

Japan's ruling cabal of fascist militarists plans to squeeze the last drop of productive power out of its economy in an effort to gird the "coprosperity sphere" against United Nations offensives. The Diet has been convened today to rubber-stamp these measures.

The chief architect of this economic reorganization is Lieut. Gen. Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Cabinet Planning Board. During a recent inspection of the factories of the Nippon Industrial Company in Kanagawa Prefecture, he declared that Japan was "gambling its national fate" by fighting economically powerful United States and Britain, and that success in this venture is contingent upon an "epochal increase" in the production of Japan's five key industries. These industries are iron and steel, coal, light metals—principally aluminum and magnesium—shipbuilding, and plane production.

Single Purpose

The Diet session which opens today is to be concerned solely with measures to carry out General Suzuki's "economic mobilization plans" in these and related industries. It will be called upon to pass a supplementary budget as well as enabling acts to strengthen the Government's already totalitarian power in the fields of manpower, reorganization of economic enterprises, and in agricultural production and prices.

To say that these measures will tread on many economic toes is a gross understatement. The following are a few of the measures either contemplated or in the process of being carried out:

The stripping of "nonessential" industries' labor and electric power for the benefit of key war industries; reorganization of facilities, equipment, and management in vital economic enterprises; the shifting of mine labor from mines with low productivity to those which will show immediate results; marked increases in bonuses for production of critical materials; the tightening of regulations for "voluntary" labor service; the organization of "model farms" to cope with shortages of manpower and artificial fertilizer; the further "simplification" of bare-subsistence living standards.

In short, Japan's war lords are virtually scraping the bottom of the barrel in order to produce the much-needed ships, planes, and munitions in the shortest possible time.

Protests Expected

Even in Japan, such a sweeping economic reorganization is likely to bring forth protests on the part of those interests which are adversely affected, if for no other reason than to secure "adequate" recompense. One of the most effective ways for a medium-sized economic enterprise to have its story heard is to have a sympathetic Diet member address a question to the Cabinet Minister concerned.

It is likely that the unprecedented absence of speeches by the Finance Minister and Foreign Affairs Minister is a way of circumventing these interpellations. It will take considerably more courage to address an interpellation to Premier Tojo. If, in the course of eliminating "complicated legal procedure," the right to address an interpellation is abolished entirely, it will indicate the extreme lengths to which the Japanese militarists are willing to go in order to preserve an appearance of "unity."

These bludgeoning attempts at securing the Diet's consent are all the more amazing because they are being applied to an institution which already has been deprived of power.

Jousting Place

At the height of its power, the Diet was little more than a jousting place where the Mitsuis and Mitsubishis fought it out through the instrumentality of the corrupt political parties to determine which was to reap the greater profits from Japan's economy. But even this pale reflection of nonmilitary opinion was found objectionable by the militarists.

Before the outbreak of the Pacific war, the discredited political parties were replaced by the official Imperial Rule Aid Association. The I. R. A. A. revealed its function in November, 1941, by forcing the resignation of Diet Member Taneo Mujizawa for having attempted a criticism of living standards and taxation.

In April, 1942, a further step was taken toward "purification" when the Imperial Rule Aid Political Association "packed" the Diet by electing "recommended" candidates to 81 per cent of the seats with the aid of organized reservists. And on top of this, the last session of the Diet passed a law which provides that "if a person makes known his intention to change the Government's policy or plans during wartime, he is punishable by death."

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Minister Fails to Win Review Of Spy Case by Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, pastor of the Old Zion Lutheran Church in Philadelphia, failed yesterday to obtain a Supreme Court review of his conviction on charges of conspiring to violate the Espionage Act by aiding an attempt to deliver military secrets to Germany and Japan.

The minister was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment by the Federal District Court at Hartford, Conn., and the verdict was upheld by the Federal Circuit Court at New York.

In his Supreme Court petition, the minister contended, among other things, that the verdict resulted from "prejudice" because of his German birth.

He served in the German cavalry on the Russian front in World War I and obtained United States citizenship about three years ago.

Four other defendants pleaded guilty. They were Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former national head of the German-American Bund, sentenced to 15 years; Dr. Wolfgang Ebell, El Paso, Texas, physician, seven years; Dr. Otto Willumeit, Chicago Bund leader, five years; and Anastase A. Vonsiatsky, Russian fascist leader, five years.

The defendants were alleged to have conspired to send information to the Axis, by way of Mexico, from Jan. 1, 1941, until the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor the following Dec. 7.

The Court announced that it will adjourn next Monday for the summer, unless otherwise ordered, leaving two outstanding cases that may be decided on the final day of the term.

One involves the Army's orders putting a curfew on persons of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast and subsequently excluding some 70,000 of them from coastal areas. The orders, issued by Lieut. Gen. John L. Dewitt, Western Defense Commander, were challenged by two American-born Japanese.

The other case raises the question of whether an alien who belonged to the Communist Party in 1927 has the right to citizenship. Involved is William Schneiderman, State Secretary of the Communist Party in California, whose citizenship was canceled on the grounds that he concealed his membership in the party at that time. Wendell Willkie, Republican presidential candidate in 1940, represented Mr. Schneiderman.

Two Candidates To Oppose Smuts

PRETORIA, Union of South Africa, June 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts will be opposed in the South African general election July 7 by two anti-war candidates, one of them a woman.

They are Mrs. I. J. Hansen, Independent, and J. F. Ludorf, Nationalist, who will contest the Prime Minister's rural seat of Standerton in the Transvaal.

Official nominations in 150 constituencies yesterday returned 16 coalition Government candidates unopposed. The only member of the opposition given an acclamation was Dr. D. F. Malan, leader of the Nationalist Party.

The only unopposed Cabinet member is S. F. Waterson, Minister of Commerce and Industry and former South African High Commissioner to the United Kingdom.

Roosevelt Praises State Co-operation

BALTIMORE, June 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt says the Federal, State and local governments are co-ordinating their efforts as never before in history toward the "one all-important common objective—winning the war."

The President praised state co-operation in the war effort in a letter to Maryland's Governor, Herbert R. O'Conor, Chairman of the Governors' Conference, Council of State Governments.

"As never before in our history, Federal, State, and local governments have been co-ordinating their efforts and focusing their activities upon one all-important common objective—winning the war," the President asserted.

Community Singing Urged as Morale Aid

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 15

A revival of community singing was urged yesterday by Representative Harold C. Hagen (F.-L.) of Minnesota, as "one of the most effective means yet found to build a fighting spirit on the home front."

"We cannot overestimate the value of music to morale," Mr. Hagen said in a Falg Day statement.

Navy Discloses 'Secret Weapon': Why U. S. Warships Can Hit Harder

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The United States Navy has disclosed one of America's "secret weapons"—its warships can go farther and hit harder because they consume as much as 35 per cent less fuel than the ships of any other Navy in the world.

Development of a revolutionary system of propelling United States warships has given them "the edge over foreign vessels that many times means the difference between defeat and victory," the announcement said.

This was the first official disclosure of progress made on the Fleet's introduction of high-pressure, high-temperature steam equipment. Not only has the system been used on destroyers beginning about 1934, but also it has since been incorporated even in the nation's great new battleships, among them the North Carolina and Washington.

It has been known for years that proposed use of this advanced machinery and its evolution for employment in naval vessels had furnished one of the great controversies in the seagoing service.

One of the incidental results of the ultimate decision to use the new equipment was that it made American ships' construction dependent only on American resources. Speaking of the first use of high-pressure, high-temperature steam in the Mahan class of destroyers which started building 10 years ago, the Navy said, "These ships represented a complete American design in all respects."

The greatest result is the reduction in fuel requirement to produce the same amount of power. This has resulted, in turn, in giving United States warships increased range of 25 to 35 per cent, of extending the amount of time which the ships can remain on station, and of simplifying the supply problem.

The basic high pressure, high temperature principles were worked out by American engineers for land installations such as electric power plants.

"All of the improvements incident to the introduction of high-pressure, high-temperature steam have worked out most satisfactorily," the Navy declared. "The machinery has stood up well under the most severe conditions imaginable—duty off Iceland and combat action in the tropics. It has showed itself well adapted to operation by green crews."

Los Angeles Open Again to Navy Men

LOS ANGELES, June 15 (AP)—The 11th Naval District ordered this City reopened to enlisted personnel at noon today, as 17 reputed leaders of youthful gangs were summoned to a County Grand Jury investigation of recent clashes between zoot suiters and servicemen.

Rear Admiral D. W. Bagley, Commandant of the 11th Naval District, said lifting of the ban was decided upon after he had been assured by Mayor Fletcher Bowron that the Police Department "is prepared to handle the situation to the satisfaction of all concerned." Los Angeles was declared out of bounds for sailors, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen a week ago.

District Attorney Fred N. Howser said, in announcing the Grand Jury inquiry, that not all of the 17 subpoenaed were involved in the disorders. The investigation, he said, will be "of an exploratory nature."

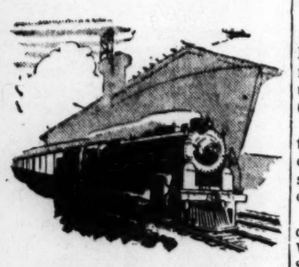
Rodenberg Honored For Service to Blind

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—Louis W. Rodenberg, Jacksonville, Ill., blind printer, musician, and poet, won a medal today for his achievements in helping the sightless read literature and music.

He climaxed more than 25 years of work when he received the Migel Medal for outstanding service to the blind. The award, established in 1937 by M. C. Migel, President of the American Foundation for the Blind, was presented by Helen Keller at the Foundation's annual meeting.

Mr. Rodenberg became Director of Printing at the Illinois School for the Blind in Jacksonville just two years after he received a secondary school diploma there. He is an accomplished musician on the cello and piano, and was one of the first persons to write four-part music in Braille.

Travel



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The Home Forum

True Encirclement

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGH PRESS and radio we frequently learn of encircling movements undertaken by military forces. If made by an enemy army, we are tempted to fear; if by the forces of freedom, we feel hopeful and elated. In Christian Science we learn that true encirclement is the prerogative solely of God, good. His love, wisdom, power, and abundance encircle man and the universe. As in the times of the prophets and apostles, so today many are proving, when faced with sickness and peril, that God's watchful care and protecting arm forever surround His children.

Any encirclement by an enemy is illusory, unreal. For how can evil—and that is the correct name for mankind's only enemy—encircle any army or anyone or anything, when evil is without intelligence, substance, reality, or power?

The utter nothingness of evil is revealed to mankind through Christian Science as discovered and given to the world by Mary Baker Eddy. This it does simply and clearly by showing the allness and ever-presence of God, making plain to the earnest seeker for Truth that there is no space for evil to occupy or in which it can operate. Evil claims to be invincible, but down through the ages men and women through spiritual understanding have proved the boasts of evil to be false and worthless.

In the sixth chapter of II Kings, for example, we are told how the servant of Elisha was troubled and fearful because his unenlightened eyes could see only the enemy host with horses and chariots compassing the city. But when Elisha prayed and the servant's eyes were opened, **"he saw: and, behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha."**

* * *

Today men adrift in lifeboats, aviators lost in deep jungles, and soldiers amidst the flame of battle are likewise proving that God is present to sustain and save them. The striking experience of Lieutenant James C. Whittaker, as told in his book, "We Thought We Heard the Angels Sing," cannot fail to thrill and humble all those who read it. He relates: "The prayer I uttered that afternoon was more than desperate. It was an anguished supplication, shouted above the wind and the rain. It came from the depths of my soul. And there were no mental reservations this time. I was calling to my God, who alone could save us. The answer was immediate and miraculous. . . . Strength surged back into my shoulders and arms. . . . I was rowing again. . . . I am considered a good boatman and I am naturally strong. Yet today, fully recovered in strength, I would hesitate to tackle that stretch of water. . . . The miraculous strength that had come to me out there in the storm sustained me until our bow grounded soundlessly. It was our first solid land in three weeks."

As in the case of Elisha's servant, so students of Christian Science are having their eyes, their understanding, opened, enabling them to see the truth of Mrs. Eddy's statement in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 10): **"Whatever envy, hatred, revenge—the most remorseless motives that govern mortal mind—whatever these try to do, shall 'work together for good to them that love God.' Why? Because He has called His own, armed them, equipped them, and furnished them defenses impregnable."** Thus armed and equipped, we can face whatever evil may try to bring against us, confident that good will deliver and prevail.

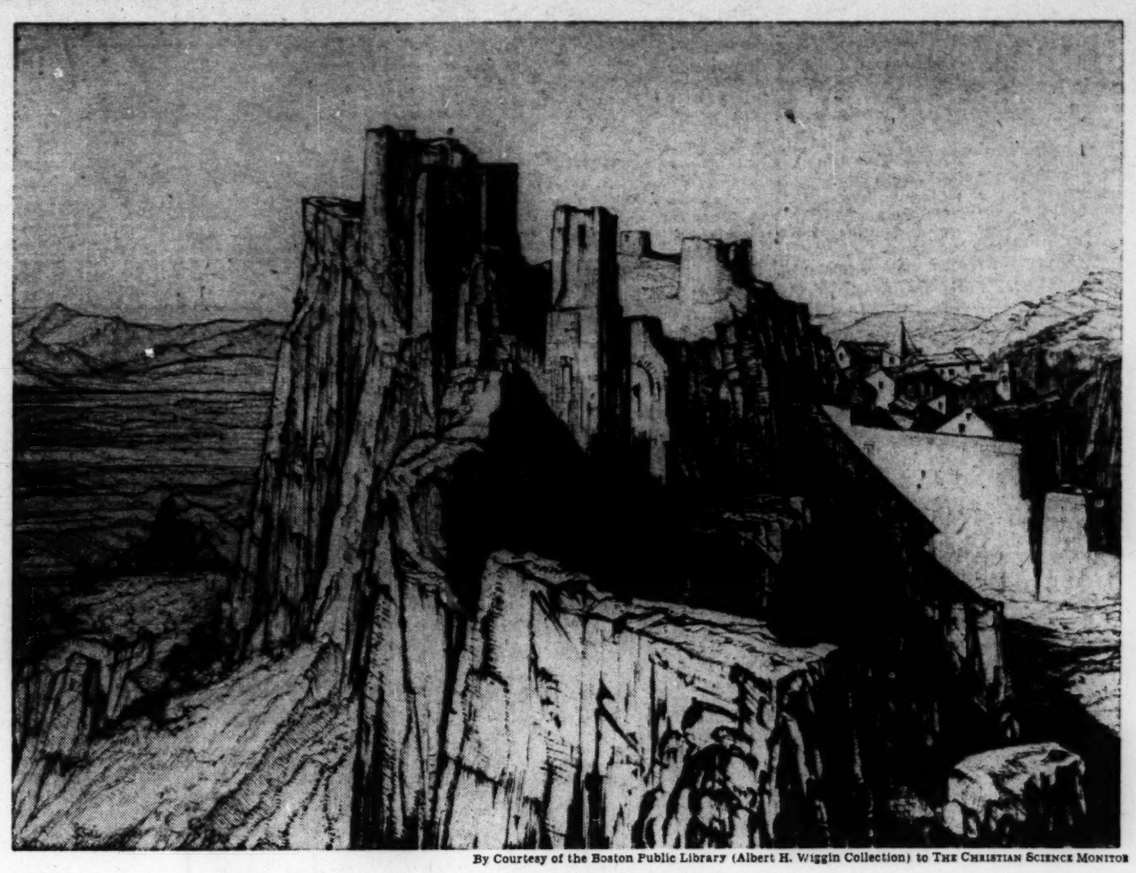
* * *

As wars between nations are but magnified manifestations of strife between individuals, the question of encirclement is of equal importance to us as individuals. At times material sense may try to tell us that we are surrounded by unfair and unjust human beings. This sense seeks to plant suspicion where confidence and trust should exist. Jealousy, rivalry, and envy are some of its would-be saboteurs. Moreover, it would attempt to encircle us individually with fear and regret for the past, fear and uncertainty about the present, and fear and distrust of the future. From the past the shadows of heredity and the lie of lost opportunities may haunt us. Perhaps from the present come the limitations of restricted environment and abilities. In the future there may loom the fear of lack and old age.

But what happens to this "host" when we pray understandingly, as Elisha did for his servant, and as we are taught to do in Christian Science? Our eyes are opened, and in place of the beliefs and evils of sense, the things of Spirit appear to us. We commence to see that in reality there is no past and no future, only the perfect now. And as we realize that the now of God's universe lasts through eternity, we lose our fear of the future. In the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, we learn that God made man perfect and complete; we are assured that man's perfection and completeness cannot be lost. Man's God-bestowed qualities and abilities are changeless and indestructible. No hazard, pitfall, evil force, or mortal belief can exist in the atmosphere of divine Love with which man is forever encompassed. This is clearly and comfortingly expressed in the following verse from a poem by Mrs. Eddy (Poems, p. 4):

"Love is our refuge; only with mine eye
Can I behold the snare, the pit, the fall:
His habitation high is here, and nigh,
His arm encircles me, and mine, and all."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]



By Courtesy of the Boston Public Library (Albert H. Wiggin Collection) to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LES BAUX: *A Drypoint by Henry Rushbury*

HENRY RUSHBURY is one of the foremost British graphic artists of today. He was born in Harborne, now part of Greater Birmingham, in 1889. His early handiwork was in the crafts and his choice for vocation was that of goldsmith. He did acquire considerable training in draftsmanship and thus his skill came to the attention of Francis Dodd. Through him, Rushbury became interested in drypoint, the medium to which he has remained devoted. He served in the last war, having made a series of drawings on the "London Front," that are in the archives of the Imperial War Museum. In 1921, he became an Associate of the Royal Society of Painters, Etchers and the Royal Water Color Society.

The plate of Les Baux is especially interesting. That beautiful landmark in Provence, France is known to many a traveler, "the naked mountain of yellow sandstone, worn away by nature into bastions and buttresses, and coigns of vantage, sculptured by ancient art into palaces and chapels, battlements and dungeons." As Henry Rushbury visualized the mountain, it seems like a mixture of architecture and rock formation, with the vertical lines of elevation contrasting with the horizontal flatness of the valley below. This is the provençal country which inspired Cézanne and gave to Van Gogh some of his happiest hours.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Poetry: The Language Of Emotion

I HAVE ASKED myself many times why so many persons decide, early in life, that poetry offers them little in return for their labors, and hence they leave it strictly alone. They find it agreeable to read the current "best seller," an old novel in the classical tradition, a volume of ancient letters, or a biography; but a book of verse frightens them away and it remains on the bookshelf to gather dust.

Oddly enough, when some friend has had the temerity to read a poem to them, perhaps during a pause in an early morning walk over the countryside, on one of those rare, fresh spring mornings when the hills are covered with wild flowers, they felt some indefinable response welling up in them; some liberation of spirit released in the rhythmical flow of the lines. But, once away from the influence of the friend who speaks aloud such poetry, they will not bother to re-evoke the exhilarating mood by taking down a book of verse from the shelf and making further exploration.

* * *

It is difficult to imagine how even the most callous person could fail to respond to Hugh MacDiarmid's quatrain:

The rose of all the world is not for me.
I want for my part,
Only the small white rose of Scotland,
That smells sharp and sweet and breaks
the heart.

How can anyone hear that poem and not be touched by the genuine passion in the lines? Regrettable as it may seem, some persons unconsciously set up a barrier between themselves and a response to poetry. They have a preconceived notion that all poetry is remote, obscure and almost impossible to understand; yet it is only by listening to many poems that the self-made obstacle to appreciation can be removed.

* * *

When the natural scientist speaks, he must do so in a logical and impersonal way; but the poet, an interpreter of dreams, imagination, and the realm of intense feeling, talks to us about things that we love and understand; and at the same time provides us with an incomparable music to accompany the thought expressed in the poem. For instance: when William Butler Yeats writes,

My fiftieth year had come and gone,
I sat, a solitary man,
In a crowded London shop,
And open book and empty cup
On the marble table-top.

While on the shop and street I gazed
My body of a sudden blazed
And twenty minutes more or less
It seemed, so great my happiness,
That I was blessed and could bless,

we are allowed to share the poet's moment of "blessedness."

Most of us are in awe of poetry; we think it a work of art which the world could not well do without, but refuse to consider it an integral part of our lives. This is a sad state of affairs. Poetry is as much a part of daily living as a fine painting by Cézanne or Picasso, a canvas by one of the old masters, or a symphony by Brahms or Beethoven; and, along with music and painting, it refreshes us and helps to smooth over the rough edges of our lives. More than anything else, it is the language of emotion which always speaks directly to the heart, drawing up into the circle of universal things: our hopes, joys, remembrances; those things in which all mankind is eternally interested.

M. G.

Tide-water to Lake Erie

THE WORLD HAS certainly grown. . . . When De Witt Clinton developed the Dutch idea in America, and made a line of poetry from tide-water to Lake Erie, which people vilified and christened "Clinton Ditch," the world was not quite ready for it, and the Governor went ahead in a canal-boat! Fancy that world distanced by a three-horse-power tandem team at six miles an hour to-day.

But it was a stately affair then. There was the proud and portly Governor erect behind the barrel like Virgil's ears of attention—*arrectis auribus*. There were the horses rosetted and bespangled. There were the high and mighty dignitaries on deck, clustered like young bees on a hive's front doorstep at swarming time. There were the enthusiastic crowds along the way. Arrived at Buffalo, amid surges of music and rattle of cannon, the Chief Executive poured that brackish Atlantic water into the fine indigo blue of Lake Erie. . . . You can count the acts that have meant more, within a hundred years, upon four fingers and a thumb—more than ladling out that barrel of sea-water in a strange place.—From "The World on Wheels," by BENJ. F. TAYLOR. (1874.)

Le véritable Encerclement

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

QUE DE FOIS la presse ou la radio mentionnent des opérations militaires dont le but est d'encercler une armée! Si cette manœuvre est le fait d'un ennemi, nous sommes tentés de craindre; si elle est dirigée par les forces de la liberté, notre espoir augmente, nous nous réjouissons. La Science Chrétienne montre que le véritable encerclement est la prérogative de Dieu, du bien. Son amour, Sa sagesse, Son pouvoir, Son abondance environnent l'homme et l'univers. Aujourd'hui comme à l'époque des prophètes et des apôtres, nombreux sont les humains qui prouvent, en face du péril ou de la maladie, que la tendre sollicitude et la protection divines entourent à jamais les enfants de Dieu.

Tout encerclement de la part d'un ennemi est chose illusoire, irréelle. En effet, comment le mal — nom qui désigne le seul ennemi du genre humain — pourrait-il encercler une armée, une personne, une chose, puisque le mal n'a point d'intelligence, de substance, de réalité, de pouvoir?

L'absolu néant du mal nous est révélé par la Science Chrétienne, que Mary Baker Eddy a découverte puis donnée au monde. D'une façon simple et claire, cette Science affirme la totalité, la présence éternelle de Dieu; ainsi ceux qui cherchent sincèrement la Vérité en arrivent à voir qu'il ne reste aucune place pour le mal, aucun domaine où il puisse agir. Le mal prétend être invincible, mais au cours des siècles beaucoup d'humains, hommes et femmes, ont prouvé, grâce à la compréhension spirituelle, que les choses dont le mal se vante sont fausses et sans valeur.

Par exemple, le second livre des Rois, au chapitre six, nous montre le serviteur d'Élisée dans une grande angoisse: ses yeux, privés de lumière spirituelle, ne voyaient que les chevaux et les chars de l'ennemi cernant la ville. Mais lorsque Élisée pria, "l'Éternel ouvrit les yeux du serviteur, et celui-ci vit que la montagne était pleine de chevaux et de chars de feu tout autour d'Élisée."

* * *

Aujourd'hui des marins réfugiés dans un canot en plein océan, des aviateurs perdus dans la jungle, des soldats dans le feu des batailles, prouvent eux aussi que Dieu est présent pour les soutenir et les sauver. Dans un livre intitulé: *Nous pensions entendre le chant des anges*, le lieutenant James C. Whittaker rapporte des faits remarquables, qui suscitent chez les lecteurs une profonde émotion et un sentiment d'humilité. Nous n'en citerons qu'un passage: "La prière que je fis cet après-midi-là était plus que désespérée. C'était une supplication pleine d'angoisse, un cri si fort qu'il dominait le fracas des tempêtes. Il venait du plus profond de mon âme. Et cette fois je ne faisais point de réserves. Je criais à Dieu, qui seul pouvait me sauver. La réponse fut immédiate, miraculeuse.. La force revint dans mes épaules et mes bras... Je pus de nouveau ramer... Je passe pour un bon canotier, et j'ai naturellement beaucoup de vigueur. Mais aujourd'hui que j'ai recouvré toutes mes forces, j'hésiterais à traverser en canot une pareille étendue d'eau... La force miraculeuse qui m'était venue pendant la tempête, en plein océan, me soutint jusqu'à l'heure où, sans bruit, notre bateau toucha le fond. Pour la première fois depuis trois semaines, nous abordions en terre ferme."

Pareils au serviteur d'Élisée, les Scientistes Chrétiens sentent s'ouvrir leurs yeux, leur compréhension; aussi peuvent-ils voir la vérité de ce qu'écrivait Mrs. Eddy, à la page 10 de *Miscellaneous Writings:* "Tout ce qu'essaient de faire l'envie, la haine, la vengeance — les plus cruels mobiles gouvernant l'esprit mortel — concourra sans doute 'au bien de ceux qui aiment Dieu.' Pourquoi? Parce qu'Il a appelé les Siens, qu'Il les a armés, équipés, et leur a fourni des moyens de défense absolument sûrs." Armés de la sorte, nous pouvons faire face à tous les assauts du mal, persuadés que le bien sera vainqueur et nous délivrera.

* * *

Comme les guerres entre peuples sont en quelque sorte l'amplification des conflits individuels, la question de l'encerclement offre un grand intérêt pour chacun de nous. Parfois le sens matériel essaie de nous dire que nous sommes entourés de personnes injustes, déraisonnables. Il cherche à semer les soupçons là où devrait exister la confiance. La jalousie, les rivalités, l'envie, sont parmi les agents dont il se sert pour mettre obstacle au bon travail. De plus, il tente de nous encercler en suscitant la tristesse et les regrets du passé, la crainte et l'incertitude au sujet du présent, l'inquiétude et la peur de l'avenir. Si nous regardons en arrière, les ombres de l'hérédité, le mensonge des occasions perdues peuvent nous obséder. Quant au présent, l'erreur dit parfois que toutes sortes de restrictions nous entourent, que nos aptitudes et nos chances sont très limitées. Pour le futur, c'est souvent la crainte de la vieillesse et de la gêne qui voudrait nous tourmenter.

Mais que devient cette "troupe" d'ennemis quand nous prions avec compréhension, comme Élisée le fit pour son serviteur et comme nous l'enseigne la Science Chrétienne? Nos yeux s'ouvrent et les choses de l'Esprit nous apparaissent, remplaçant les croyances et les maux du sens matériel. Nous commençons à voir qu'il n'y a réellement ni passé ni futur, mais un "maintenant" parfait. Dans la mesure où nous comprenons que l'actualité de l'univers divin dure éternellement, nous cessons de craindre l'avenir. La Bible et le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures*, par Mrs. Eddy, nous apprennent que Dieu créa l'homme parfait, sans lacunes; nous avons l'assurance que la perfection, l'intégralité de l'homme ne peuvent se perdre. Les qualités et les talents que Dieu dispense sont inaltérables, indestructibles. Les périls, les pièges, les forces malfaisantes, les croyances mortelles ne sauraient exister dans l'atmosphère de l'Amour divin, où l'homme se trouve éternellement. Cette pensée s'exprime avec beaucoup de clarté dans les lignes suivantes, écrites par Mrs. Eddy, et bien faites pour nous encourager (*Poems*, p. 4):

"Notre refuge est dans l'Amour divin;
Les yeux mortels voient la chute ou l'embûche,
Mais du Très-Haut la forteresse est proche;
Son bras m'encercle et protège les miens."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Swans of Airlie

At Airlie now, azaleas,
flame-petaled, run like fire
along the pathways of the wood,
set free from fence and wire.
At Airlie, the azaleas
in gardens scrolled with hedge
now bloom in stately patterns
down to the water's edge.

At Airlie now, wistaria
cascades from yellow pine
and shining from the Spanish moss
are sparks of jessamine.
The lupines in the churchyard shake,
sky-colored, in the breeze
and dogwood in its candle-white
gleams far among the trees.

What peace we can remember
is down at Airlie now
where peach is flowering and pear
is bright upon the bough—
where quietly upon the lake
the white swans and the black
glide, haughtily reflected,
down the sky and back.

ULRICH TROUBETZKOY

There Is Something Royal in the Manners of the Desert

S. AND I were invited by Shaikh Ajil of the Shammar, and left Mosul one fine morning towards the end of March. Our host in his new Chrysler, with his Nejdi bailiff Salih, his black chauffeur, and several rifles, led the way, and we followed in a derelict object driven by an Armenian. The Chrysler itself was no longer quite as new as it had been a month or two ago: its back wheel came off, or nearly so, every twenty minutes, and gave us that leisure to look around at the world's loveliness which motoring in the East so frequently provides.

There was an indescribable delight of freedom in this grassy land, swelling and sinking like English downs. The lines tracing out old camping places, the ruts of the Baghdad railway which the Germans had laid out, were marked in flowers. Tulips like little flames began to show in the grass, though it was still early for them. Anemones, iris, a blue amaryllida like a small lily, and a black arum with a peculiarly unpleasant smell which apparently attracts flies, grew everywhere. Now and then the foreground shimmered blue like mist as we drove through a region of periwinkles; and nearer the ground a thousand tiny varied flowers filled every available space. . . .

Our tent was a large double-roofed European affair, with purple cushions spread on carpets on the ground. Salih superintended our comfort, and we had a black slave besides, called Kanush. . . .

When dusk fell and it grew cold, a lantern was brought on the carpet beside us and we wrote our letters and diaries until Salih came to invite us to supper in the great tent. This loomed across the camp like a hangar in the starlight, a structure of black wool about eighty yards long with ropes stretched far out on every side to keep it steady: it holds 300 tribesmen at one time and is six camels' load to take from place to place. As we stepped under the heavy folds we came into an enormous space of shadows, with lights here and there among the brown draperies and white headdresses of the Shammar as they sat around lanterns on the ground. They all rose as we entered. Our host, in the place of honor at the far end, stood to receive us. He was extremely tall, and made even more so by his sheepskin "pushtin" and the long "abba" over it, and by the darkness behind him. There is something royal in the manners of the desert, and Shaikh Ajil, with his black beard and long black eyes, his great height and the wide folds of his garments, might step out any day from the palace of some Assyrian king. . . .

We all sat down. Water was poured over our hands into a copper basin, and cushions were brought to support the elbows of the weaker sex: two slaves appeared with a tablecloth of red and orange gazelle skins, and after it our dinner, on a tray the size of a smallish table, piled with rice and meat; little dishes of apricots, cornflower, gravies, and other odds and ends, were placed around. During our week's stay we never tired of this delicious food, though we had it every day, and though our host deplored the feeble female appetite as he filled our plates at one go with one enormous hand. The business of eating is done quickly and in silence, and after that one washes again and rests . . . : and while our dinner tray, moving at a remarkable rate down into the farther darkness of the tent, was being polished off by less and less important guests, till it ended with the household slaves, little Muhammad, our host's three-year-old son, would toddle up and seize his father's bandolier and pistol, and strut about looking absurdly small among the bearded tribesmen and the great shadows behind them. It was a charming sight to see the tall Shaikh gather his drowsy little son into his arm and tuck him away into a fold of the brown abba, till he fell fast asleep and was carried out gently by his guardian slave, a thin-faced Beduin from the south.—From "Baghdad Sketches," by FREYA STARK. (New York: Dutton.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Candid Appraisal of the Law ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

Irritation over the coal strike and John L. Lewis is so strong that it is almost impossible to approach the new antistrike bill unemotionally. If there is one thing the American public wants at this juncture it is to see Mr. Lewis put in his place—and the place would not be a comfortable one.

Under the new bill, which Mr. Roosevelt hasn't yet signed, it is possible that Mr. Lewis might pay a $5,000 fine, go to prison for a year, or both if he called a new shutdown. Furthermore, the bill would strengthen the National War Labor Board's hand in dealing with recalcitrants, and, another thing, if this third coal walkout occurs next Saturday, when the present truce expires, it will be possible to cut off strike benefits from miners under the measure, and tie up the whole Treasury of the United Mine Workers.

That all these objectives would be popular with the public, and even more so with the soldiers, is obvious. That they might be good things in themselves, I would hesitate to deny. And yet this antistrike bill itself is ambiguous, uncertain, and confused. It does seem that Congress might have felt its wartime responsibility more keenly, and made a better job of it.

Coercion Substitute

The new law, if the President signs it, substitutes coercion for voluntary action in preventing strikes. There are modifications and qualifications to that, to be sure, but that is the net effect, if the bill means what it seems to mean. Now coercion has never been very successful, in a democracy, in preventing strikes. On the other hand, patriotic, voluntary action has been highly successful. During 1942 strikes dropped to less than one-twentieth of 1 per cent of man-hours worked.

Spokesmen for seven Government agencies have warned against the House version of this measure, which went through without any hearings to speak of. The compromise bill was written on the House floor, and in conference, which is the worst possible place for working out such matters. Some sections of the bill, if they mean what they seem to mean are questionable, and if they do not, are confusing. An innocent employer, for example, may find the Government running his plant just because a radical labor element has precipitated a strike, in which case the National War Labor Board takes over.

No one can deny that something ought to be done about John L. Lewis, the bad boy of labor. But is the proper step one that may penalize innocent employers and that may antagonize all labor? In the emotional feeling now generated it may be hard to remember those trade union leaders who have begged, implored and commanded workers not to strike. But their success in 1942, and down to the point in 1943 when Mr. Lewis led out his miners, is shown in the low strike statistics, which I have cited above.

Once upon a time a small boy told his father, "When you shout 'you must!' it makes me feel 'I won't!' all over."

Dealing with labor is a good deal like dealing with that boy; every parent knows that a system that works for one child may not with another. If a parent can secure voluntary co-operation he can do marvels; if a mood of penalized coercion is generated it is almost bound to mean trouble. That is why, in labor matters, the whole history of the subject is filled with repeated failures to end strikes by legislative fiat. It has been tried in various countries, for two centuries, and it has never worked save in dictatorships. Will it work now? Maybe, but only because of the voluntary co-operation of workers, who are just as patriotic as anybody else.

Employer Is Penalized

Unfortunately, the new bill may promote strife, rather than allay it.

Suppose a labor leader feels his men have a grievance in a plant. Previously strikes were morally outlawed. But under the new measure he is likely to get a strike vote the first thing he does. He will have that weapon in his pocket during the 30-day "cooling off period" while negotiations continue. To get the required strike vote he must air and possibly exaggerate the grievance among the workers, and rouse their indignation by all means possible. This is perfectly legal. If the negotiations fail and the strike occurs it is the employer who is penalized, for the Government takes over the plant. The penalty is applied to workers only after the Government has taken over.

I do not want to appear gloomy on the subject. But a candid appraisal of the law is not encouraging.

It is all very well to say that so-and-so is to blame for the situation producing this measure. But now we are concerned with the measure itself. It's difficult not to feel that Congress has botched the job.

The Country Speaks: Kansas

First Union Testing Ground ..... ***By Ralph W. Cessna***

The C. I. O. and A. F. of L. have filed in Federal Court identical suits for a test of the law passed recently by the Kansas Legislature, and called by the unionists "the most vicious antiunion measure to come out of the current state legislative drive."

Actually this case here will have far-reaching percussions it is believed, for the Kansas law is essentially the same as measures passed this season in Arkansas, South Dakota, Idaho, Texas, and Colorado, and still under consideration by lawmakers in several other states.

It is pointed out that if one state law is invalidated it might well lead to similar action, or at least interfere with the enforcement and operation of similar laws, in other states.

While this union action is essentially a challenge to alleged antiunion pressure, the effect of that pressure, now being increased because of popular resentment over unauthorized strikes, is not likely to be so directly involved in these legal attacks. Lawmakers might at such a time be inclined to apply even greater restrictions. A court of law, however, is bound to act only upon the legal merits involved, and the unions have as great an opportunity for decisions favorable to them now, it is held, as they would at a time when the public mind was less unsympathetic.

While William Green, A. F. of L. head, has called the Colorado act the "worst of all," the challenge has been laid down in Kansas first because the law here went into effect May 1 and supposedly even now is being applied. It is not then a local matter, not a circumstance peculiar to Kansas, as some accounts of the action here would seem to make it appear. Kansas has pioneered in some fields of reform, prohibition for example, and 25 years ago it tried a bold but unsuccessful experiment in the labor control field. But present conditions do not set the state apart from its neighbors insofar as the motives behind this new law are concerned, most observers believe. Kansas, they hold, is merely a first testing ground chosen by union leaders in a campaign against a surge of labor legislation which hit the state legislatures this year, though like legal moves may also be made in other states.

Mr. Green has ordered state federations in the six states in which bills considered unfavorable to labor were passed, to refuse to comply with such legislation until its validity has been passed upon by state and federal courts, while Philip Murray, C. I. O. head, has urged his followers in those same states to "prepare for legal action."

"Reactionary groups — notably the Christian American Association," declares the A. F. of L. Executive Council, "have simultaneously sponsored antilabor legislation of this nature in state legislatures throughout the land, with the obvious purpose of depriving American workers and their labor unions of their basic rights under the Constitution."

This charge is echoed by C. I. O. leaders, and even the U. S. Department of Labor in a recent bulletin pointedly referred to the odd similarity between labor bills introduced in a number of states.

The Kansas bill, typical of this legislation, according to C. I. O. officials does this: "1. Requires business agents to register, and interprets business agents to mean any union officials. 2. Requires unions to register and file detailed financial statements. 3. Sharply restricts the right to strike and picket. 4. Protects the legal rights of employees, a vague clause opening the way to endless disruption."

On the other hand Gov. Andrew Schoeppel says the law is an answer to "an overwhelming demand for labor regulation," and employers generally hold it is aimed simply at outlawing "labor racketeering," and protecting both legitimate business and legitimate labor unions.

There are three possible steps in the union legal program: 1. Refusal to comply, thus inviting prosecution and a state court test, leading to U. S. Supreme Court ruling; 2. Suit for an injunction in state court against enforcement by state officials; and, 3. Suit for injunction in federal court, as has been done here, on the ground that the law violates the U. S. Constitution, in the matter, for example, of freedom of speech as it applies in picketing.

To Change the Subject:

All Those Little Pink Bows ..... ***By Margaret Williamson***

At first thought, you might not have suspected how that girl has been sacrificing for the war effort. There are, in these intense days, so many unfamiliar ways of doing that; and, as a matter of fact, it has probably never occurred to Sylvia that she is contributing anything at all. She is simply living her life, as best she can.

You see, she came from Los Angeles and not so long ago she took part in a pretty wedding. The group photograph, bride and bridegroom, bridesmaids and ushers, satins, trains and flowers, is splendid proof of that as it stands conspicuously now on the top of her little maple desk. Perhaps it comforts her to look at it, remembering, treasuring that sunny day, hoping for happier days to come. In the meanwhile—

* * *

Well, she lives in a small and hastily-contrived house out on a promontory above the Pacific, far from gay boulevards, remote from jolly neighbors; and there she stays alone, hour after hour, while her husband is about his business at a fort not too far away. Worse than all, she hasn't much to do really. Jack comes home for some nights, but not all. And one evening, when he was not at home, the little wife heard someone fumbling at her front door which, most fortunately, was locked and bolted. Sylvia has not enjoyed the evenings so much since.

If you happened to be passing, with an official welfare worker on his way to talk with someone at the fort, and you were invited in for tea, you wouldn't refuse. While tea was brewing and some muffins being toasted, you would study your surroundings. And this is a part of what you would see: a little sitting-room, cheaply but adequately furnished; next a passageway off which opened a nice modern bathroom and, beyond, a small bedroom; with the kitchen, light and large enough for that household, off the sitting room, near the front door.

* * *

Before long, you would have noticed the pink bows. For they were everywhere. Coyly pink ribbon bows perched on the corners of pictures, on the window-curtains and lampshades; they were even pinned into the molding above the door frames. They gave the room an exciting butterfly appearance which in no way helped to ward off the drabness and grayness without, the great sweeping treeless green hills, that dour inlet of the sea deep in the hollow, and everywhere those enveloping clouds of fog.

Sylvia would have reappeared at length from the kitchen, which was by that time filled with steam, cheeks flushed, black curls bobbing under —yes, a pink velvet bow. Perhaps there was too much rouge on her cheeks and rather too much lipstick as well; but—Jack might come home unexpectedly and she must be ready for him. One never knew. Hadn't she unexpected visitors this very day for tea? One imagined she always wore that pink bow; it had become part of her armor.

You would have learned, sooner or later, how she had not been so sure that Jack loved her. He hadn't told her so as often as at first; and, if he really cared, she kept asking herself, wouldn't he be at home more? They couldn't need him quite so constantly at the barracks. Sylvia, if she had been completely truthful, would have confessed to frequent tears and to some sleepless nights. What bride wouldn't, being all alone, far from her people and such surroundings as she knew, with not much cooking to do and not much sewing either? A girl cannot read all the time or listen to the radio. Outside—of course, she could walk sometimes up the road or across the rocky hillsides—if the fog would let her. But she hadn't even a dog for company.

She felt better, you hoped, after her visitors had left. For an hour or so, she had laughed and chatted and taken as long as she dared over the toasting of those muffins. Perhaps Jack did still love her; perhaps he had to stay on in the barracks until his superior officer gave him leave to go home. Sylvia stood in her little doorway, brave and bright in her print dress, and waved. The pink bow nodded above her curls. At any rate, it had been fun to talk about Los Angeles, about those wide boulevards and the crowds, about her own wedding, about Jack.

You would have looked back and waved in your turn, as the car rounded the bend. Instinctively, you understood the part played by all those pink bows. You understood, too, the role of little Sylvia. She might not be a Waac or a Wave, but you were convinced Sylvia was facing up to her portion of the war effort.

Asia's Water Power a Potential Social Force in Peace

Great future foreseen in industrial development of natural resources for Asia's own people.

Hydroelectric power as a means to world peace has not yet come within the purview of the world planners. That it might be a major factor in solving some of the world's most stubborn problems was brought out by the present writer in connection with Africa, which, he showed, could become one of the world's hives of industries if its water power were turned to use.

In the present article, Mr. Look takes us to the continent of Asia which, though it has far less potential resources than Africa in proportion to its size, nevertheless would dispose of some of the worst of the problems of the great population centers of China, India, and Russia.

By Frederick W. Look

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is not without significance that the three dictator countries, which came near conquering the rest of the world—Germany, Italy, and Japan—have brought their natural resources, in particular, their water power, to a higher state of development than most of their opponents.

If the other nations can develop their water power to anything like the same extent, their prospects of maintaining a world at peace will at least be immeasurably strengthened.

In a former article the writer has shown how the water power of Africa can be harnessed in a way that would make that continent one of the greatest centers of industry.

One Third of Globe's Area

Asia's potential hydroelectric power is relatively not so great as that of Africa, but it is very considerable, and the present article will try to indicate where vast stores of power lie unused in this largest of all continents.

Asia covers practically one third the land of the globe. The chief feature of its drainage system is the great plateau between India and China, the highest plateau in the world, which ranges in altitude from 10,000 to 27,000 feet. This high plateau is the source of all the large rivers of Asia.

The larger part of the continent receives comparatively little precipitation, and only India, Indo-China, and a strip along the coast of China and of Japan have a plentiful supply.

The rivers flowing northward consequently do not attain large size until they reach their lower levels; their potential power is small. Except in Japan, in the coastal well-watered sections, which are the most thickly inhabited, little water power has been developed. The central and northern portions of Asia include vast areas in which, chiefly because of lack of rainfall, the potential water power is small.

India and Ceylon

On the eastern and southern coastal regions round to Russia on the west, however, there are vast potential sources of water power. One of these is found in India and Ceylon. Here only 1.5 per cent of 600,000 horsepower of the 39,000 potential has already been developed. The Indus River where a few developments have already been made is of some importance. The western Ghats, a range of mountains along the west coast of the peninsula of India from Bombay southward, afford some good water power sites, with some opportunity for storage.

In this district the huge rainfall from the middle of June to the middle of September averages 175 inches. Three plants of nearly 300,000 horsepower capacity furnish power which is transmitted about 80 miles to Bombay. More than 500,000 horsepower of potential power is available in these mountains. In eastern India the Salwin River and the Ganges afford large potential power, but as yet little has been developed.

Development of this great source of power could considerably raise the standard of living for India's millions. Applied to agriculture, textuals, and new manufacturing developments it could bring an enormous new impetus to the nation's industrial life.

In French Indo-China, only 200 horsepower, or .003 per cent, has been developed out of a potential 6,000,000 horsepower.

Resources in Russia

Even in Russia, little water power has been developed. Despite its five-year plans, only 0.21 per cent or 134,500 horsepower has been developed out of 64,000,000, based upon ordinary minimum flow. Consequently Russia now has 63,865,500 horsepower waiting to be developed.

When this amount has been developed for Russia's future industries, her advantage over Japan will become far more marked. While Russia has 63,865,000 horsepower waiting to be developed Germany has fully developed its power. Based on mean flow, available 50 per cent of the time, Russia has a total of 325,000,000 horsepower.

When a system of Integrated River Valley Engineering is carried out on the rivers of Russia and when large storage reservoirs have been constructed at the headwaters of the river drainage systems, some of this water power which at present would be available only 50 per cent of the time, will be available during the entire year. This program carried to its logical conclusion can increase still further the margin of industrial productive capacity of Russia over the future ultimate capacity of Germany.

China and Russia together have developed only 138,000 horsepower out of their potential 86,000,000; thus is left still to be developed by the two countries a huge total of 85,861,000 horsepower. Japan's future development totals only 1,200,000 horsepower compared with 85,861,000 horsepower for the two countries now on the side of the allies. Compare Japan's 1,200,000 horsepower with the entire continent's (excluding Japan) 141,178,400 horsepower yet to be developed!

Had Japan conquered China in a short war Japan would have had: 22,000,000 horsepower from water; plus 250,000,000,000 tons of coal; plus 1,000,000,000 tons of iron.

Vast Sources in China

With these natural resources, combined with cheap Chinese labor, Japan's position would have been greatly strengthened in its march westward through Burma to India and to the Near East. China's possibilities for industrial development may be gauged by the fact that greater China has 22,000,000 potential horsepower from water, with only 3,500 horsepower developed; it has 250,000,000,000 tons of coal, and 1,000,000,000 tons of iron; it has an area of 4,478,000 square miles (1½ times the size of the United States)! with a population of 400,000,000. It has, therefore, unlimited possibilities for its industrial development.

China has developed only 0.016 per cent of its water power, while Japan has developed 83 per cent, or 6,000,000 of a total of 7,200,000 horsepower. If China develops its water power to promote peace and democracy in Asia, as Japan developed its for military conquest, vast benefits may be foreseen.

With China conquered by military might and with this cheap power available, Japan thought it could flood the world with cheap goods produced by a nation of industrial serfs, presumably, however, Japan will be defeated eventually and its military power, which had been built up partly by its developed water power, will go into a decline. Japan has only 1,200,000 horsepower from water yet to be developed on its entire island while China has 21,996,590 horsepower yet to be developed.

Powerful Social Force

In other words China has hardly begun to develop its natural resources. From the very mountains in its western provinces to which many of its people have been forced to retreat during the present struggle, will come the minerals and the other raw products. These natural resources including water power will make possible a great industrial future for its 400,000,000 people, elevating them to high standards of Christian civilization unprecedented in all its 3,000 years of history.

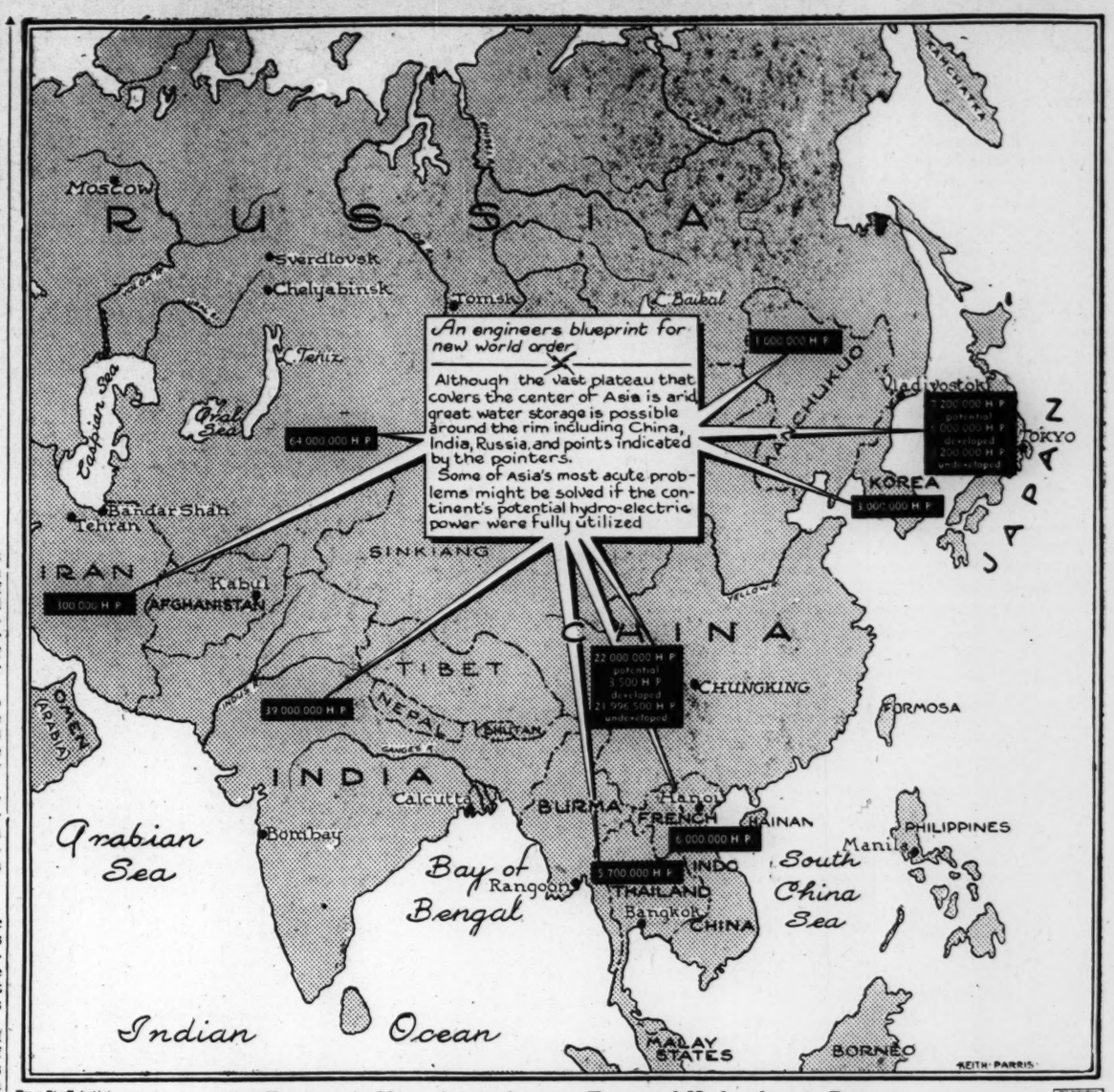
China's 22,000,000 horsepower, Russia's 64,000,000 horsepower, India's 39,000,000 horsepower, together with the other countries making a grand total for Asia of 150,600,000 horsepower constitute a powerful social force to world peace. In order to develop to the best advantage these water power resources all natural resources for the various countries themselves must be developed at the same time.

At the present stage of development hydroelectric power can be transported economically over copper wires a distance of 350 miles. Therefore this water power of Asia must be used within 350 miles of the place where this natural resource can be generated into electricity. To these power sites must be brought the other natural resources of raw materials from which can be produced finished products.

Motorized equipment for the farms and motorized transportation are only two of the unlimited products which can improve standards of living among Asia's millions.

The reason that the water power of Asia has not been more fully developed is that this important natural resource could not be loaded into cargo ships and carried off to Europe. The water power as well as the other natural resources really belong to the countries in which they are found. When these use primarily a new era will dawn for many countries of Asia.

There is less ground for conflicts among nations when the natural resources of each country are developed together for local are developed for its own people. Following the war a world organization of experts in the various fields functioning in Asia might work out a plan of progressive development on a continental basis. A great future is waiting for the people of Asia when their water power resources are developed to operate their industrial system for their own natural resources. Water power wisely used can become a mighty force for world peace.



By a Staff Artist

An Engineer's Map of Asia Seen in Terms of Hydroelectric Power

Figures in black boxes indicate potential hydroelectric power, except where otherwise stated. The map shows distribution of possible water storage which might revolutionize the various nations around the periphery of the continent.

Strike Against Nazis in Holland Like Civil War

The following remarkable account of the extent and the perfect organization of the Dutch general strike against the Nazi conqueror in late April and early May has just come to hand in a report to the Office of War Information.

WASHINGTON — Details have come to light on the Dutch general strike in late April and early May, until now, for the most part, "effectively prevented" by Nazi occupation authorities from getting outside the Netherlands.

Many hundreds and perhaps thousands of Dutch citizens lost their lives before Nazi execution squads in reprisal for the work stoppage, but the report reaching the OWI said that the Dutch people revealed a "remarkable solidarity" and that the Nazi "occupant," as a result, "must have lost his last hope of conquering the spiritual resistance of this people to National Socialism."

The general strike began April 29 when Nazi authorities announced that all members of the "former Dutch army," most of whom had been freed in 1940, would be considered again as prisoners of war and on a date to be fixed immediately would be sent to Germany for forced labor in Nazi war factories.

Within half an hour, the report to the OWI declared, cities and villages throughout the Netherlands changed appearance completely. Factories, shops and public offices closed. Farmers left their fields. Busses stopped in the streets. Only automatic telephones operated. And only railroad, gas, light and water services continued.

Railway employees, however, spread warnings not to travel the next day because attacks would be made on troops and freight trains.

Householders were warned secretly to prepare their meals at once and to fill their bathtubs with water. A few hours later, gas and water services were stopped.

Farmers, who were obliged ordinarily to turn over a certain number of cattle and pigs to Nazi authorities on the last day of the month, were warned by patriotic Dutch officials to give up nothing on the next day, April 30, and to slaughter and hide the animals as quickly as possible.

Court Sessions Suspended

The strike spread rapidly. Tax offices refused to accept money. Customs offices no longer levied duties. Law courts suspended all sessions.

In fact, the OWI report declared, all officials except those belonging to the Dutch Nazi party joined the strike and even the Nazis were driven from their offices a few hours later.

At factories and shops, the few Dutch Nazis who came to work were driven off with whips and threatened with knives.

Crowds gathered in the streets of all cities and villages to discuss the news and hurl insults at Germans passing by.

Toward evening of April 29, according to the OWI report, German police contingents began to arrive, particularly in industrial areas, in an effort to break the strike. The next day, when work was not resumed, Nazi martial law was proclaimed and the Nazi authorities began to arrest persons they considered responsible for the strike. Some were kept as hostages.

By this time, it was reported, Dutch streets were almost deserted. German police trucks, armed with machine guns, cruised the streets. The curfew, beginning at 8 p. m. and lasting until 6 a. m., was strictly enforced.

Groups of more than five were forbidden to gather in the streets. It was forbidden, too, to stand in front of an open window during curfew hours, and there were some reports of German police firing on those seen only looking out of closed windows.

Machine Guns Fired

The German police trucks, ranging the streets, often stopped to fire their machine guns indiscriminately.

Police tribunals composed of German military and police officials were set up throughout the Netherlands and condemned hundreds of Dutchmen in every city, and usually four to six in a village. In most cases the capital penalty was inflicted.

Most of those arrested were persons suspected of being strikers, but the Nazis were not particular. Some of those arrested were away on vacation at the time. Others were merely those whose sons or brothers had shown sympathy for the strikers. Fathers of large families, 16-year-old boys, and even some women were included.

The executions following the sentencing took place in some cases outside the Dutch cities, but in others were held in public squares with the public forced to look on.

Bodies of those executed were allowed to remain where they fell for a time in some places, and the OWI report said the sidewalks at many points were stained with blood for days. As the Germans were able, however, they removed and burned the bodies.

Names of those executed were posted by the Nazi authorities, though the OWI report said that this was done locally in an effort to make the Dutch in certain areas at least believe that the strike was local and that Nazi reprisals therefore were of a local character.

The newspapers, it was said, printed only a few of the names of those executed though hundreds were shot and thousands were "the victims of brutality."

Farmers Used Pitchforks

At Frisia and Groningen, it was reported, farmers and workers attacked the Nazis with pitchforks and axes, assisted by some Dutch police. They were no match for German machine guns, however, and nearly all were killed.

On Saturday, May 1, the strike continued throughout Holland. But by Monday, as Nazi brutality continued, some men returned to work in certain areas, without, however, "doing any work." Elsewhere the strike continued, notably in the coal mines of Limberg and in the provinces of Brabant, Frisia, Groningen, and Overijssel.

The executions continued in these areas. The Germans arrested a number of prominent Dutch citizens including the directors of several large firms who were accused of being too passive about the strike and not trying to force workers to return to their jobs.

By Tuesday, May 4, the OWI report continued, work was resumed in most places in Holland on the advice of those recognized as "good patriots."

But the Dutch, it was said, knew that a "dress rehearsal" for invasion had taken place and that they had shown a "remarkable solidarity."

The OWI report concluded by noting that from the beginning of the strike, the Nazi authorities isolated the Netherlands to prevent the news from escaping abroad.

Even the German services in Holland, it was said, were not allowed to communicate with their central offices in Germany for 10 days.

All postal communications were interrupted. And the Germans permitted nothing to be said on the radio for fear of its being heard outside the country.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	1,000,000
Prev. day's sales	1,352,190
1943 vol. to date	160,419,686
1942 vol. to date	48,157,983

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	50.3	Prev. day	51.2
Month ago	50.0	Year ago	38.7
1943 high	52.2	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	62	61½	62	+ ⅛
Air & Sty 1½g †	30	47	47	47	— ½
Aetna Std (3)	1	52	52	52	— ⅛
Adams Exp (1.25g)	10	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
Aeronautical (1)	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	12	46¼	46	46	— ½
Alaska Juneau	8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Alb&Sus 7.45g †	30	105	105	105	+3
Allegheny Corp	52	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Allegh pf $30xw	27	19¼	18⅜	19	+ ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	3	33	33	33	+ ⅛
Allegh Lud 5 .70g	25	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
Allen Indust 3a	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	3	155	154½	155	—1
Allied Mills (1½g)	7	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
Allied Strs (.45g)	16	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	2	94	94	94	+2¼
Allis-Ch Mfg 4g	17	3½	37	37½	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem (1½g)	4	19¼	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	3	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
Amerada Pet (2)	1	2	82	82	—1
Am Ag Chem 1.20	*2	28	28¼	28¼	— ½
Am Airlines 1½a	1	67½	67½	67½	+ ½
Am Bank Note .40g	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
Am Bank N pf 3 †	40	57¼	57	57¼	+ ¼
Am Bosch (½ae)	7	8⅛	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh .65g	1	38	38	38	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	37	7⅜	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	1	85	85	85	+ ⅛
Am Can pf (7) †	60	180¼	179¼	180	+ ½
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	19	42¼	40½	42¼	+ ⅜
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	2	78⅛	78	78	
Am Ch & Cable 1g	3	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Am Ch&Chi pf 5 †	30	114½	113½	114½	+1
Am Colortype .30g	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ½
Am Crys Sug (1½g)	*3	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
Am Distill	5	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	
Am Encaus Tilane	4	3½	3½	3½	
Am Export L (1g)	6	26	26	26	— ½
Am & For Pow	64	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Am&FP $7 1.92a	2	86¼	86	86¼	— ¼
Am & F P 2pf	62	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ½
Am Hide & Leath	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Am H&L pf (3)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	66½	66½	66½	— ¾
Am Ice	5	41¼	41¼	41½	— ⅛
Am Internat 1½g	14	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
Am Inv pf 2½ †	10	43	43	43	+1⅛
Am Locomotive	22	15⅜	14½	15⅜	+ ⅜
Am Loco pf 3½k	5	104¾	103	104¾	+1¼
Am M&Fdy (1.40g)	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Am M & Met ½g	2	9½	9½	9½	
Am M 6%pf 6 †	90	120	120	120	— ½
Am News 1.80 †	20	31½	31½	31½	
Am Pow & Lt	75	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	7	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	7	27¼	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
Am Rad & St .30g	163	11¼	10⅜	11¼	+ ½
Am Roll Mill .40g	7	14¼	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅛
Am RM pf 4½ †	350	64½	63¾	64½	+1¼
Am Sat Raz ½g	1	13½	13½	13½	
Am Seating (1e)	4	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g †	20	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	21	40⅞	40½	40¾	+ ⅛
Am Sm&R pf 7 †	60	150¾	150	150	+ ½
AmSnuff Co(1.80g)	1	42½	42½	42½	—1
Am Std Fdrs (1a)	23	26	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅞
Am Stores (3½g)	5	14⅝	14½	14½	— ¼
Am Stove (.60g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
Am Tel & Tel (9)	29	153½	152⅞	153¼	— ¼
Am Tob B (3a)	9	61	60	61	+ ¼
Am Tob pf (6) †	18	141⅞	141½	141⅞	+ ⅞
Am Type Fdrs 1½g	25	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	12	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
Am Wat Wks	37	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	5	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Woolen pf (2k)	3	70	59½	70	⅝
Am Zinc L & S	9	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
Am Zinc ppf 3¾k	1	50	50	50	—2⅝
Anaconda 1g	72	27⅛	26¾	27	— ⅛
Anchor H Gl .30g	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
Anac W&C 1¼a †	200	26¾	26⅜	26¾	+ ⅜
Andes Cop (1½g)	2	12	11½	11½	— ¾
Arm III	59	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Arm III pr pf	1	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
Armstrong Ck 4½g	3	38	38	38	—1
Arnold Const (½g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .20g	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
Artloom pf (7) †	10	98	98	98	—2
Asset Dry Gds 1½g	14	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ½
Asso DG 1pf 6 †	60	90½	90	90	— ½
Asso DG 2pf 7 †	10	86½	86½	86½	—2½
Assoc Inv pf 5 †	10	105	105	105	+ ¼
Atch T & S F 3g	37	54⅝	53¾	54⅜	+ ⅛
Atch T & S F pf 5	4	84½	84⅜	84½	+ ⅛
Atl Coa Line 2½g	7	33	32⅝	32¾	+ ⅛
Atl Refining .30g	11	25¾	25⅛	25¾	+ ½
Atl Refin pf 4 †	40	113	112½	113	+1
Atlas Corp 1½g	21	12	11⅞	12	
Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	55½	55¼	55½	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow 1½g †	20	62⅞	62	62⅞	+1⅛
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	50	120	120	120	
Aviation Corp .10g	90	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Bald Loco (3½g) †	37	17⅜	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	37	8	7⅞	8	
Balt & Ohio pf	7	11½	11¼	11½	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	4	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
Bangor&A pf 5k †	120	50¼	50	50	— ¾
Barber Asph	15	20¼	19½	20	+ ¼
Barker Bros (½ae)	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
Barker pf 2¾ †	50	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	30	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2g	12	19¾	19½	19¾	
Bayuk Cigar 1½	1	27	27	27	
Beat Cm pf 5 †	140	103¾	103	103	
Beech Creek 2 †	50	29½	29½	29½	+ ¾
Bell Airc (1g)	*7	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ¼
Bendix Aviat 1½g	8	37	36¾	37	+ ¼
Benef Ind Ln .60g	3	16⅞	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Ben I Ln pr pf 2½	*1	56	56	56	
Best & Co 1.60a	7	33	32⅞	33	
Best Foods (.60)	16	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (3g)	22	62¾	62	62⅝	+ ½
Bigelow-Sanf (3g)	4	34¼	33¾	34¼	
Blaw-Knox .20g	56	10⅞	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
Bloomingd 4½g †	120	15	14	15	+1
Blumen pf (7) †	20	96	96	96	
Bon Ami B 2½ †	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ¼
Boone Airp 1g	25	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 2	1	52	52	52	—1
Bono Strs 1.60	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
Borden Co (.60g)	39	27	27	27	
Borg-Warner 1.60	12	34¾	34¼	34⅜	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1½g	*6	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	7	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅜
Briggs & Strat 5	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	—1⅜
Bklyn & Q Trans	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Bklyn Un Gas 4½g	7	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
Brum-Balke (1½g)	7	18	17½	17½	— ⅜
Bucyrus-Erie (1½g)	15	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
Bucy-Er 7 pf 7 †	10	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	24	8	7¾	7⅞	
Budd Mfg pf †	30	108	107½	108	+1
Budd Wheel 1.40g	7	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Bullard Co (1g)	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅜
Bulova Watch (2)	4	33	32½	32½	— ½
Burling Mills .70g	4	30½	30	30½	+1
Burr Add M .60	18	14¼	14	14⅛	
Bush Term .20g	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .30a	4	9¼	9	9¼	
Butler Bros pf 1½k	3	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
Butte C&Z 1½a	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	7	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
Byron Jack ½g	4	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
Calif Pack 1½	7	27	26¼	27	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	8	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
Calumet & H .45g	16	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Campbell Wyn 1½g	1	17¼	17¼	17½	— ⅛
Can D G Ale .60	14	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ¼
Canad Pacific	45	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
Canc C & O (5) †	20	95	94¾	94¾	+ ¼
Cannon Mills (3g)	1	50¼	50	50	— ¾
Case (JI) pf 7 †	60	119¾	118	118¾	— ¾
Case (JI) pf 7 †	60	110	109½	140	+ ½
Caterpil Trac (2)	5	48	47¾	48	— ¼
Celanese Cp (1g)	7	38¾	38¼	38½	— ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	10	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ¾
Celotex Corp 4g	10	13⅜	13¼	13½	
Celotex pf (5) †	50	90¼	89½	89½	—1¾
Cent Aguirre 1½k	5	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
Carriers & Gen .20	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Cent Found .10e	6	3¼	3	3¼	
C Ill Lt pf 4½k †	20	106	106	106	— ¾
Cent RR N J	9	15¼	14½	15¼	+ ⅝
Cent Vio Sug 2½e	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
Cerro de Pas (4)	3	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	21	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Cer-teed 6 pf †	520	54⅜	53¾	54¼	+ ¼
Champ Paint A 1½e	2	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
Champ P&F oth †	13	105½	105	105	— ½
Chas & Ohio (3)	28	43¼	42⅝	43¼	+ ¼
Ch & E Ill	5	7¼	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
Ch&E Ill A 1.50g	15	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
Ch Gt West	9	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Ch Gt W pf 1Tsk	90	19	19	19	— ⅛
Ch Mail Or 1½e	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Ch Proc Tool (2)	4	19½	19	19	— ⅛
Ch R Is & Pac	4	1	1	1	— ⅛
Ch RI&Pac 6 pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Ch Yel Cab (1)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Chickasha C Oil 1	*1	16	16	16	—1⅛
Davison Chem (1g)	8	16⅜	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅜
Deere & Co 1.35e	19	39¼	38	39¼	+ ⅝
Dicies-Wem-G 3½g	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅞
Del & Hudson	19	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	41	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Detroit Edison .60e	4	19⅛	19	19⅛	
Devor & R A 1 †	130	27¾	26¾	27¾	+1
Diam Match 1½	5	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¾
Diam T Motor 1½g	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	7	27¼	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
Dixie Cup 1½g	1	14¾	14⅛	14⅜	+ ¼
Dixie C A 2½ †	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
Doehler Die C 3½g	1	30	30	30	—1
Dome Mines h1.20g	6	20	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	3	66½	66¼	66¼	—1
Dow Chem (3)	3	145	145	145	—1
Dresser Mfg 1g	1	32	32	32	+ ¼
Duriill Int	6	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
du Pont de N (2g)	5	152⅜	152	152½	— ⅛
du Pont pf (4½)	1	129	129	129	
Eastern Air L	3	37½	37¼	37½	+ ¼
Eastern Roll Mill	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	5	162½	160	162½	+2½
Eaton Mfg (3)	4	41	40½	41	+ ⅛
Edison Br Strs .80	2	16½	16¼	16½	
El & Mus Ind .06g	7	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1g	8	37¾	37¼	37½	
Elec Boat (½g)	4	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
El Power & Light	57	5¼	5	5¼	
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	5	56	54	55¼	— ¾
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	13	62⅜	61¾	62¼	+ ⅛
El Storage Bat 2	1	40	40	40	
El Paso N G 2.40	*1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
Eng Pub Service	15	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	30	77	77	77	
Eng $5½pf5½ †	30	79	78½	79	— ½
Eng PS $6 pf 6 †	160	83	83	83	—2
Equit Off Bldg	11	7⅞	¾	⅞	
Erie RR (½g)	11	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct (½g)	68	13¼	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅜
Erie RR pf A (5)	3	48½	48¾	48¾	— ⅜
Eureka V Cl ½g	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Evans Products	11	12⅜	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	13	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Exchange Buffet	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Fairbanks Morse 1	5	37½	37½	37½	—2½
Fajardo Sugar 2	3	25½	2 ⅛	25¼	—1
Fed Lt & Tr (3½g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Fed Lt&T pf 6 †	20	100½	100½	100½	— ⅛
Fed Mot Tr .20g	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	7	23¾	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
Fed D St pf 4½ †	10	92	92	92	+ ½
Ferro Enamel	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Fir P F Im 1.60a	3	49	48½	49	
Firestone T&R 3½a	38	37⅜	36⅝	37⅜	+ ⅝
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	109½	109½	109½	— ½
First N Sts 2½a	1	39	39	39	+ ¼
Flintkote (1g)	1	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	
Flintkotepf(A1g) †	140	102	101	101	—2⅞
Florence Stove (1g)	3	35	35	35	— ½
Follansbee Steel	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Foster Wheeler	3	17	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
Francisco Sugar	15	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	1	36	36	36	
Fruehauf Tr 1.40	4	29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅛
Fruehauf pf 5 †	80	107½	107¼	107¼	
Gabriel Co (.20g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Gamewell Co 1g †	80	24½	24	24	
Gar Wood Ind 1½g	17	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
Gar W Ind pf (½)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Gaylord Cont ½g	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Gaylord C pf 2¾	60	51	51	51	— ⅜
Gen Am Inv .40a	5	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans (1g)	2	47¾	47½	47½	— ⅛
Gen Baking .80g	9	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Gen Bak pf 8 †	20	140	140	140	—2
Gen Bronze	12	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	8	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	15½	15½	15½	— ½
Gen Cab pf3½k †	80	90¾	90¾	90½	— ¾
Gen Elec (1.40g)	50	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅛
Gen Foods .80g	14	43	42¾	43	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	10	17⅛	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Gen Mills (4)	3	96½	96¼	96½	+ ½
Gen Mills 5pf 5 †	0	130½	129½	130½	+ ½
Gen Motors (1g)	75	54¼	53⅝	54¼	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	130¼	130¼	130¼	— ¼
Gen O Adv	5	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Gen O Adv A 3e	1	26	26	26	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (1½g)	16	21¾	21⅛	21¾	+ ¼
Gen Print Ink .20g	9	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½e	5	23	22½	23	+ ¼
Gen Ry Sig pf 6 †	20	108	108	108	
Gen Real & Util	21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Gen Refract .40g	5	21	20½	20½	— ½
Gen Shoe (1½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
Gen T & Rub 1½g	7	22¾	22	22¾	+ ¼
Gillette S Ray 1½g	19	8¾	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
Gillette S R pf 5	1	73½	73½	73½	— ¼
Gimbel Bros .15a	24	11½	10⅝	11¼	— ⅛
Gladden Co (.60g)	6	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Goebel Brew (.20)	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Goodrich B F 1.40	8	39	38⅛	39	
Goodrich pf (5)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	—1½
Goodyear T & R 1a	14	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
Goodyear pf (5)	1	102	102	102	+1
Graham-Paige Mot	98	2	1⅞	2	
Granby C Min .40	3	5⅝	5½	5¾	
Granite C S .17½g	2	11¾	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	2	34½	34½	34½	— ½
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2a	2	16½	16½	16½	
Gt Nor Ry pf (1g)	27	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 1½g	3	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	20	149	149	149	
Green (HL) (2a)	5	44½	44½	44½	
Greyhound Co (1)	46	19⅞	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Grum Air En 1½a	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Guantan Sugar	13	4½	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	40	154	152	152	—5
Gulf Mob & Ohio	32	8⅞	8	8¼	+ ¼
Gulf M&O pf 2½a	6	37½	36	37½	+1½
Hamil Watch .40g	2	1.½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Harb-Walker 2½g	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Hat Cp Am A ¼g	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Hat Cp pf 6½ †	10	102	1G2	1G2	+2
Hayes Mfg	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Hazel-Atlas G 5 †	60	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	
Hercules Motor 1	9	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
Hercules Powder 1g	1	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
Holland Furn (2)	*1	39	39	39	— ½
Hollander (A) ¾g	1	13	13	13	— ½
Holly Sugar (1)	4	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	19	35¼	35	35	— ⅛
Houd-Hersh B 1½a	5	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Household Fin (4)	1	55	55	55	— ½
Houston Oil	31	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	1	36½	36½	36½	— ⅜
Hudson B M&S k2	35	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
Hudson Motor	15	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ¼
Hupp Motor	63	2¼	2	2	
Illinois Central	21	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4)	†280	43	43	43	—1
Ill Central pf	3	28	27½	27½	— ½
Indpls P&L .90g	4	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅜
Indust Rayon (2)	4	39½	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅜
Inger-Rand (3g)	2	93	93	93	
Inland Steel (2g)	4	68¾	68½	68¾	— ⅛
Inspirat C Cop 1½g	20	13½	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅜
Insuransh ct (.20)	2	7½	7⅜	7½	
Interchem Cp 1.60	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
Intercon Rub (1e)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Interlake Iron ½a	16	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
Int Bus Mach 6a	2	165	164½	165	—2
Int Harvester (2)	10	70¾	70	70¾	+ ⅜
Int Harv pf (7) †	230	170	169¾	169¾	— ⅛
Int Hydro-Elec A	4	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
Int Min&Ch(1½g)	3	16½	16⅜	16½	— ⅜
Int Min & Ch pf 4	5	62¼	62	62	— ¼
Int Mining	8	6	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	30	32¾	32⅛	32½	+ ⅜
Int Nick C pf 7 †	20	135	135	135	+ ½
Int Paper	23	12	11¾	12	
Int Paper pf (5)	1	58	58	58	
Int Ry Cen Am	6	10	9¾	10	
I Ry CApf 1¼k †	120	62	62	62	— ¼
Int Shoe(1.80)	1	35	35	35	— ½
Int Tel & Tel	205	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+ ¼
Int T & T pf ct	17	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
Inter Dep Strs 3½g	*4	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅜
Interlype Corp 1½g	3	17	17	17	— ¼
Jarvis (WB) .60g	14	15½	14¼	15½	+ ¼
Jewel Tea (1)	3	29¼	28½	29¼	+ ¼
Jonns-Manville 1e	5	84½	84½	84½	
Johns-Manv pf 7 †	10	131½	131½	131½	+ ½
Jones & L Stl 1½g	12	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅛
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	2	60¼	60	60¼	+ ⅛
Joy Mfg (.40g)	1	11	11	11	
Kalam St & F .60	1	16	16	16	— ¼
Kan City South	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Kayser (J) (½g)	1	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
Kelsey-H W A1½	4	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
Kelsey-H B 1½g	6	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Kennecott Cop 1g	73	30½	30	30½	
Kimberly-Clark (1)	1	31	31	31	— ½
Kinney (GR) Co	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Kresge SS (1½g)	13	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
Kresge Dep St 1¼g	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Kress (SH) (1.60)	3	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
Kroger Grocery (2)	4	29⅞	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
Laclede Gas	†120	14½	14	14	—1
Laclede Gas pf	† 70	68¾	68	68	
Lambert Co 1½	2	27¼	27	27	
Lee Rub & T 3½g	2	38	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
Lehigh Port C 1½	2	23⅞	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	10	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Lehigh V Coal pf	17	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val RR	8	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
Lehman Co (1)	1	29	29	29	
Lehn & Fink .70g	2	21½	21¼	21½

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Higher Prices, Lack of Labor Seen by Ayres

CLEVELAND, June 15 (AP) — Price advances, progressive manpower shortages in civilian occupations and new transportation priorities in the latter half of 1943 were foreseen today by Brig. Gen. Leonard P. Ayres.

As the first half of the nation's second year at war drew toward its close, the Cleveland economist observed in the Cleveland Trust Co.'s business bulletin:

"It is clear that the volumes of war production will continue to increase during the coming six months because our needs for initial equipment are still far from satisfied.

"Our labor force is already almost fully employed, and it is being steadily depleted by the drawing off of millions of men and tens of thousands of women who enter the armed forces.

"It is inevitable that as a result of these changes we shall experience month by month progressive shortages of manpower and womanpower in almost every sort of civilian occupation."

General Ayres, a vice-president of Cleveland Trust, asserted demands for carrying increasing numbers of passengers and volumes of freight might result in traffic saturation and force new systems of transportation rationing or priorities.

"A good many railroads are already uncomfortably close to the limits of their carrying capacities," he added. Despite the heaviest traffic in their history, railroads now have only about 700 locomotives in storage and 2,000 awaiting repairs, he said, compared with some 11,000 in storage and another 11,000 awaiting repairs in 1932.

Concerning prices, the retired army officer declared:

"We have every reason to expect that the levels of both wholesale and retail prices will continue to advance but the increase will probably be at rates similar to those of the first half year, rather than becoming greatly accelerated."

Declaring the nation has adequate plant facilities to produce all the war goods for which materials are available, he continued:

"We are entering a period of selective cutbacks in a war production program that is still very much on the increase. The Army still must get far larger output of munitions both for itself and for the troops of our allies. The Navy is far from reaching the top of its production program, and there seem to be no limits at all to the demands of the air forces. However, our armed forces now know far more definitely than they did even a few months ago what they want and in what quantities."

WFA Relaxes Control Over Shorn Wool Sale

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Food Administration issued an order relaxing its control over producer sale of shorn wool.

On April 17, the WFA designated the Government's Commodity Credit Corporation as sole purchaser of wool produced this year, except in the case of wool sold directly to mills located within a 50-mile radius.

The order was amended to permit producers and pools of producers to sell direct to mills regardless of distance from point of production.

Commodity Futures

Grains a Principal Markets

July wheat:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl
Chicago		1.44⅛	1.42⅜	1.44	1.44⅛
Minneapolis		1.37⅜	1.36⅞	1.37⅜	1.37⅛
Kansas City		1.33⅛	1.34⅜	1.35⅛	1.35
Winnipeg		1.01⅜	1.00⅛	1.00⅛	1.00⅜
Sept. wheat:					
Chicago		1.44⅛	1.43⅜	1.44	1.44⅛
Minneapolis		1.37⅜	1.37	1.37⅜	1.37⅜
Kansas City		1.36⅛	1.35⅜	1.36⅜	1.36⅛
Dec. wheat:					
Chicago		1.46⅛	1.45⅜	1.46	1.46⅛
Minneapolis		1.39⅛	1.39⅛	1.93⅜	1.39⅛
Winnipeg		1.03⅜	1.02	1.02⅛	.02⅜
July corn					
Chicago				1.05b	1.05b
Kansas City				1.02b	1.02b
July oats					
Chicago					
Minneapolis		.68⅛	.67⅝	.68⅛	.67⅜
Winnipeg		.63⅜	.63	.63⅞	.63⅜
Rye, Chicago				.51⅞	.51½
July		.96⅛	.97½	.96	.97⅜
Sept.		.98⅛	.99½	.97½	.99½
Dec.	1.01	1.02⅛	1.00⅝	1.02⅛	1.01¼

Wool

Grease

July					
October				102.5B	102.0
December				98.5N	98.5
March				98.0N	98.0
May				96.0N	96.0
				94.0B	94.0

Tops

July					
October	138.0	138.0	138.0	135.0B	134.0
December				132.0B	131.5
March	127.5	128.3	127.5	124.0B	127.5
May	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5B	122.5
				119.5B	119.0

Cotton

July	20.17	20.24	20.14	20.22	20.21
October	19.75	19.83	19.74	19.83	19.81
December	19.60	19.64	19.54	19.64	19.65
March	19.42	19.44	19.36	19.43	19.46
May	19.27	19.29	19.22	19.29	19.32
		Spot 21.98			

Black Pepper

Closing prices, July, September, October 6.63 bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Eggs			
†October	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00

†No. 2 contract.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

June 15

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.20a	Bird&Son Inc	12¼	12	12⅛	12¼
4.50a	Bos & Alb	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
2.00	Bos Edison	29½	29⅛	29¾	29¾
.80a	Bos Elevated	67⅛	67	67⅛	66½
--	B&M pr pf	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28
--	B&M st A pf	7	6¾	6¾	7½
--	B&M st B pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
--	B&M st C pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
.50a	Copper Range	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	7⅛
4.50	E G&F pr pf	6½	6½	6½	6¾
--	EMSR'y	56½	56½	56½	56¾
--	FMSR pf B	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
--	E Mass A	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	43¼
3.00c	Hath Bak pf	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	17
	Isle Royale	56	56	56	55
.55d	Lamson pf	15⅛	15	15⅛	15⅛
2.75a	NE Tele&Tel	53½	53½	53½	53¾
	Old Colony RR	102½	102	102½	101¼
.80a	Torrington	38c	38c	38c	36c
2.50	Unit Sh M	34½	34	34½	34½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
50	Acme Wire (1½g)	23	22	23
300	Aero Sup B (.10g)	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
100	Ainsworth (1½g)	8	8	8
100	Air Investors	3	3	3
700	Aire Access (¾g)	3⅛	3¼	3¼
300	Air-Way El Ap (.20g)	3	2¾	3¼
10	Ala Gt Sou (4½g)	86	86	86
550	Alum Ltd (.75a)	102⅜	101	101½
100	Alum Co Am (2g)	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
150	Alum Co Am pf (6)	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
100	Alum Ind (.60)	10¼	10¼	10¼
10	Am Book (½g)	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
100	Am Box Board (¾e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Am Capital A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Am Capital B	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
50	Am CP&LA (2g)	35½	35½	35½
2600	Am Cyan B (.60)	43½	42	43½
700	Am&Fgn P war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2600	Am Gas&El (1.60)	25⅝	25½	25⅝
100	AmGen (.15g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
25	Am Gen $2pf(2)	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝
50	Am Hard Rub (½g)	21	21	21
200	Am Light&T (1.20)	15½	15½	15½
100	Am Maracaibo	2	2	2
200	Am Meter (½g)	22	22¼	22¼
200	Am Republics (.10g)	10	9¾	10
100	Am Seal Kap (.15g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
7800	Am Superpow	1	1	1
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	97	97	97
300	Am Superpow pf	13¼	13¼	13½
300	Am Writ Pap	4½	4⅜	4½
99	AppalElPow pf(4½)	105	105	105
1700	Ark Nat Gas	4¼	4⅛	4¼
7200	Ark Nat Gas A	4¼	4⅛	4¼
200	Ark N Gas pf(.70k)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Aro Equip (.50g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	AshlandOil&R(.40)	19½	19½	19½
1900	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
300	Atl Rayon (½g)	6	5⅞	6
800	Atlas Corp war	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Atlas Ply (.60g)	2¼	2	2
100	Avery & Sons (½e)	21¾	21¼	21¾
200	Axton-Fish A	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Babcock & Wil (¼g)	81	80¾	80¾
2600	Baldwin Loco war	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
3000	Barium Sta Stl	6	5½	6
400	Basic Refract (.20g)	2¾	2½	2½
200	Beau Brum'l (.30g)	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
100	Beaunit Mills (.60)	4¾	4¾	4¾
1900	Beech Aire (1e)	14¼	14¼	14¼
200	Bellanca Aire	13⅛	13¼	13½
800	Berk & Gay Furn	3⅝	3½	3⅝
900	Bliss (E W) (2)	17½	17½	17½
100	Blue Ridge	13¾	13½	13¾
200	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Bowm-Bilt (¼g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
1400	Braz Tr L&P(2g)	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Breeze Corp (.80g)	22⅛	22	22⅛
600	Brewst Aero	10½	10½	10½
300	Bridgep Mach	4½	4⅜	4½
200	Brill A	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Brill B	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Brill pf	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Brown Rubber	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
400	Buckeye P L (.40g)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1200	Buf N&E pf (5)	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
600	Bunk Hill & S (1)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
173	Burco cv pf	30½	30½	30½
1000	Burma Ltd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	Cab El Prod	1⅛	1	1⅛
400	Cab El Prod vtc	1⅛	1	1⅛
500	Cal El Pow	5	5	5
100	Callite Tung (.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Can Ind Alc B (.10g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Can Marconi (.04g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
1200	Carrier Corp	16	15¾	16
200	Cen & SW Ut	1⅛	1	1⅛
200	Cen Hud G&E (.34g)	9¼	9	9¼
60	Cen NY Pw pf (5)	90¼	90¼	90¼
1300	Cessna Aire (1e)	9¾	9½	9¾
300	Champ Spark pf (.30g)	6¼	6	6
100	Chi Flex Shaft (2g)	41⅞	41	41
450	Childs pf	21¼	21	21¼
5300	Cities Service	15⅝	14⅜	15⅝
900	Cit Serv pf	89½	87½	89¼
100	City&Sub Hom (.60)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	City Au Stpg (.60)	7¾	7¾	7¾
5800	Claude Neon Lts	25	24¾	25
200	Cleve El Ill (1g)	31½	31½	31½
200	Cleve Tract (.75g)	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
100	Clinch Coal (.75g)	11½	11½	11½
100	Cockshutt Plw (¾e)	11½	11½	11½
100	Colon Develop	11½	11½	11½
600	Colonial Air	5¾	5¾	5¾
130	Colt's Firearm	53	53	53
100	Colts P F Arm (1½g)	50	48¼	49
2000	Comwlth&So war	51½	51½	51½
200	CoShM vtc(.30g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Cons Biscuit (.40)	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
300	Cons G&EBal pf(3.60)	60	59½	59½
800	Cons Gas Util	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
500	Cons Ret Stks (½g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Cons Rub Corp	9¾	9¾	9¾
60	Cont G&E pr pf(7)	93½	93½	93½
200	Cont Roll&St(½g)	13¼	13¼	13¼
200	Cooper-Bess (½g)	12	12	12
100	Copper Range (½g)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
300	Cosden etc	2¾	2¾	2¾
1700	Creole Pet	23	22¾	23
100	Croft Brewing	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Crown Drug (.05g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Crystal Oil R pf	13	13	13
3500	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	21	20¼	21
100	Darby Pet (¼g)	17	17	17
130	Dayton Rub (½g)	18½	18½	18½
200	Derby Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	DetMichStove (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Det Stl Prod (½g)	18½	18½	18½
100	DivcoTwinTrk (¼e)	6½	6½	6½
100	Dobeckmun Co	21	21	21
200	Driver-Har (2.40)	29¾	29¾	29¾
200	Durro Treat (.05g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
600	Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	12	12	12
500	East Gas & F	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	East G&F 6 pf (2¼k)	36	35¼	36
100	East G&F pr pf (4½)	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
50	East Sta Corp	14	14	14
50	East Sta pf A	23	23	23
50	East Sta pf B	22¾	22½	22¾
50	East Sug Ass pf(11¼k)	39½	39½	39½
100	Easy Wash MB (¼e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
13800	El Bond & Sh	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
200	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	65½	65¼	65½
400	El P&L war	60	60	60
500	Electrographic	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Elgin Nat Wat (½g)	7⅞	8	8
500	Emerson Elec (.10g)	30¼	30¼	30¼
900	Equity Corp	8½	8¼	8½
50	EquityCp $3 pf(¼k)	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Esquire Inc (.20g)	32	32	32
500	Fairchild Av (1e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	Fairchild En & Air	9	8½	9
100	Falstaff Brew (.80)	2½	2½	2½
100	Fansteel Met (.10e)	10½	10½	10½
100	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	16½	16½	16½
50	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	97	96½	97
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Frank Cou Dia2(1e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
150	Froedt G&M (.80)	14¼	14¼	14¼
50	Fuller (G A) (2e)	13¾	13½	13¾
50	Fuller $3 cv (3e)	43	41	41
900	Gellman Mfg (.10g)	2	2	2
100	Gen Alloys	1	1	1
100	Gen Firepfg (1)	14¾	14¾	14¾
40	Gen Pub S pf	59½	58½	58½
100	Gen Wat G&E	5¼	5¼	5¼
25	Gen WatG&E pf (3)	37	37	37
400	Gilbert (A C) (.50g)	8¾	8½	8½
1400	Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	16¾	16½	16¾
100	Gray Mfg	6¼	6¼	6¼
25	Gt Atl & P nv (2¼g)	83¢	83¢	83¢
200	Gt Nor Pap (.80g)	33¾	33¼	33¾
800	Greef T & D (1e)	8	7¾	7¾
4600	Gulf Oil (1)	46¾	45¼	46⅝
20	Hartf Elec (2½)	49⅜	48½	48⅞
100	Harvard Brew (.05g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Hearn D Strs	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Hecla Min (½g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Heyden Chem (.20g)	23¾	23¼	23¾
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	36½	36¼	36½
200	Holl C Gold (h.65)	8¾	8¾	8¾
80	Hormel & Co (2a)	32	32	32
100	Hubbell (H) (1.60)	19	19	19
200	Humble Oil (2a)	73	72¾	72¾
100	Hum-Ross P (.15g)	4½	4½	4½
100	Huyler's	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Huyler's pf	20	20	20
100	Hydro El Eee	2¾	2¾	3
100	Il Iowa Pow	4	4	4
900	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	73¼	73¼	73¼
100	Ill IowaPwpf	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
50	Ins Co N Am	82½	82½	82½
600	Int Hyd-El pf	9½	9	9¼
600	Int Indust	3¾	3½	3¾
400	Int Petrol (h1)	16¾	16½	16⅝
400	Int Prod	9¼	9	9
100	Int S Raz B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4300	Int Util B	½	½	½
50	Int Util pr pf (3½)	38¾	38¾	38¾
200	Int Home Eq	2½	2½	2½
100	Inters Pw Del pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	18	17¾	18
300	Irving Air Ch	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Ital Superpow A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1800	Jacobs P (.1)	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Kennedy's	5¾	5¾	5¾
10	Kings-C Ltg pfB	8	8	8
1100	Kingston Prod	50	50	50

Quotations to 2:35 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:35
20	Koppers Co pf (6)	96	96	96
200	Kress (S H) pf (.60)	14	13¾	13¾
100	Krueger Brew (.20g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
800	Lake Shore M (h.80)	37	36⅛	36⅛
300	Lakey Fdy & M (.10e)	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
3400	Lehigh C & N (.65e)	3	3	3
2400	Leonard Oil Dev	8⅛	8	8
700	Line Material (½e)	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Lipton pf (1½)	11¼	11¼	11¼
900	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	20¼	20¼	20¼
100	Long Is Lig	8¾	8½	8⅝
225	Long Is L pf B	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1800	Louis L & E (.20g)	37½	36⅝	36⅝
50	Lynch Corp (2)	7	6⅞	6⅞
900	Manati Sug war	26¼	26¼	26¼
500	Massey-Harris	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	McCord Rad B	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Memph N Gas (.10g)	4	4	4
100	Mercani Strs (1g)	4½	4½	4½
50	Mer-C&S pf A (3¼)	34½	34	34
1000	Mesabi Iron	102½	102	102
100	Mich Bumper	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Michigan Sug	14	14	14
100	Mich Sug pf (.30k)	1¼	1	1
400	Mid St P Avtc (.45g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Mid St P Bvtc	7¾	7¾	7¾
900	MidWestCorp (.20g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	MidlSU n-cum (2)	8½	7¾	8
100	Midvale (1g)	19	19	19
100	Mid-West Abr	38	36½	38
100	Minn Min & M (1.20)	36½	36¼	36½
200	Molybdenum (½g)	8	8	8
100	Monarch M T (1½g)	9	8¾	9
1200	Monogram Pict	18¾	18¾	18¾
10	Montg Ward A (7)	3½	3	3½
100	Mount Prod (½)	172½	172½	172½
10	Muskogee pf (6)	61¼	61¼	61¼
2300	Nat Bellas Hess	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	Nat City Lin pf (3)	1½	1½	1½
1800	Nat Fuel G (1)	51	51	51
100	Nat P&L pf (6)	11¼	11¼	11¼
300	Nat Sug Ref (3½)	101	100¾	101
50	Nat Trans (.75g)	19	18½	18½
100	Nat Tun&Mines	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Nat Un Rad	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
150	NEPA 6% pf (3k)	48	47½	47½

Treasury Struggles to Divert Public's Spare Cash Into Bonds

(Third and last of a series on war financing and the Treasury's bond-selling methods.)

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Two previous articles outlined the issues involved in the recent change in the war financing program, by which the whole organization is to be set up on a state-by-state basis instead of on the Federal Reserve System.

A further question has been raised about the propriety of having banks use their depositor lists as means of solicitation of war bond purchases. It is argued first that this is unethical, at least, if the banks put any pressure on their depositors or give their depositor-lists to other persons to be solicited. It is also argued that it is unwise, because customers might, under pressure, withdraw their funds and keep them "in the old sock," i. e. in the form of "money in circulation."

Already the total of "money in circulation," i. e. of currency withdrawn from the banks, has mounted to staggering proportions, around $17,000,000,000, and it continues to grow. The total is now around $125 per capita and it seems to mean that wage earners are holding large sums of cash unspent. The Treasury wants to "mop" up this kind of money with war bond sales, and is therefore not likely to encourage any policy which might drive money out of the banks.

Status of Series E Bonds

A further difference of opinion exists over the form of the Series E bonds. They are now non-negotiable and redeemable on demand. Some people object to both these characteristics. They would like to see the bonds negotiable, i. e. marketable, so that the owner could borrow money on them, and they would like to see them no longer redeemable on demand, because that makes them potential demand obligations of the Treasury, and as they are already outstanding to a total of nearly $20,000,000,000, and the public debt is already heavily loaded with early maturities, they consider this unsafe for the Treasury. In a post-war period of hard times the Treasury might be deluged with demands for redemption.

Secretary Morgenthau, however, has said he is "unalterably opposed" to making the Series E bonds negotiable. The Treasury people keep bringing up the story of how in 1921 Liberty bonds dropped to 82 and the records show that very many indeed of the smaller bonds were converted at that time into larger pieces, which could only mean that they were sold by little fellows and bought by bigger ones, and the Treasury doesn't want it to happen again. It doesn't want the "little fellow" to run that risk once more.

Against this it is argued first that a bond-buyer always takes this kind of risk anyway and if he doesn't know he is taking it he should learn.

Also it is pointed out that such declines merely reflect a change in interest rates; though the answer to that is that such niceties of money theory could probably never be explained to little fellows in a bad bond market so that they would accept them.

Gist of the matter is that if there is a postwar depression or tight money market, either the bondholder or the Treasury will have to take the rap. If the bonds are negotiable and not cashable on demand at the Treasury the bond-holder will take it, but if they continue to be as they now are, the Treasury will have to take it. As a matter of fact the best Street guesses seem to be that there will not be much change in money rates in future years.

Another postwar depression is hardly likely since all the old rules are changed and it would not only bust the Treasury, the banks, the insurance companies, the building and loan societies, the real estate market, and so on, but would bust the political party in power.

The Treasury is very much concerned about the war savings bond program. It figures that the overwhelming proportion today of spare cash which might cause inflation is in the hands of families making under $5,000 a year, and particularly of those whose family incomes has jumped sharply.

Bond Sales Outlook

War bond sales in May were $1,344,000,000. For the last 11 months they have averaged about $1,000,000,000 a month. But the Treasury is now shooting for far higher figures; Mr. Morgenthau says $18,000,000,000 should come from individual bond purchases the rest of this year, which would be nearly $3,000,000,000 a month, and would probably mean something round $2,000,000,000 in war bonds of Series E, F, and G. This clicks fairly well with the figure he has mentioned of 25 per cent of family income after taxes.

National income is now running round $10,000,000,000 a month, and taxes around $2,000,000,000, leaving $8,000,000,000 after taxes, of which 25 per cent would be round $2,000,000,000. These figures are not very reliable, but such big figures are largely theoretical anyway.

It seems ironical that the Treasury has opposed taxes on the little fellow yet is now so eager to borrow from him. The very arguments the Treasury people use for their war bond program—i. e., the fact that most of the loose change nowadays is in the hands of the income brackets below $5,000 — would seem like a first-class argument for higher taxes on these brackets.

There is, however, one partial explanation of the seeming contradiction. Some people in these lower brackets have no spare cash; their incomes are no better than they were. Others, however, are rolling in new money. Taxes would cut across both the new-rich and those squeezed down by the war; a voluntary system, i. e., bond sales, would be more selective.

This, in turn, would seem a good theoretical argument for some kind of "excess profits" tax on personal incomes over those of 1936-1939. The Treasury people have said this would be administratively too difficult. They do not, however, seem to balk at the administrative difficulties in the newfangled idea of the "spending tax."

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
9	Am G & E 2¾s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
10	Am P & L 6s 2016	102	101¾	102
26	As Elec 4½s 53	108⅜	108¼	108¼
58	As G & E 5s 50	89¾	89½	89½
5	As G & E 5½s 77	21½	21	21⅜
3	As G & E 5½s 48	21	20¾	20¾
22	As G & E 4½s 49	21½	21¼	21¼
3	As T&T 5½s 55 A	21½	21¼	21½
18	Baldw L 6s 50	82¼	81¾	81¾
5	Bell Tel Can 5s 57 B	113	113	113
3	Birm El 4½s 68	115¼	115¼	115¼
5	Broad Riv P 5s 54	105¼	105¼	105¼
18	Cen St El 5½s 54	105	105	105
6	Cen St El 5s 48	34	34	34
1	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	34	33¾	33¾
7	Cities Ser 5s 69	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
4	Cities Ser 5s 58	94	93¾	94
32	Cities Ser 5s 50	93¾	93⅜	93⅜
1	Cit S P & L 5½s 49	94¼	94¼	94¼
15	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	97½	97½	97½
31	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	94½	93⅞	93⅞
2	East G & F 4s 56 A	94¾	94	94⅜
15	Elec &L 5s 2030	89½	88⅜	88¾
5	Empire Dis E 5s52	96½	96½	96½
4	Fla P&L 5s54	106	106	106
8	Fla Pow 4s66C	105½	105	105
2	Gatineau ow 3¾s 69	107	107	107
1	Geo P&L 5s 78	97½	97¼	97⅜
12	Glen Ald Coal 4s65	98¾	98¾	98¾
11	Gobel (A) 4½s44	98½	98½	98¾
5	Hous Ltg&P 3½s68	78	77½	78
6	Ill Pow&L 5s56C	111¾	111	111
2	Ill Pow&L 6s53	105	105	105
1	Ill Pow&L5½s54B	107	107	107
8	Inters ow 6s 52	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
9	Inters Pow 5s57	52½	52½	52½
2	Lou P&L 5s 57	84½	84	84½
5	Midland Val 5s43	109¼	109	109
1	Miss &L Co 5s57	57	57	57
16	Nebr Pw 4½s81	107	107	107
9	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	108¾	108½	108½
14	NEng G&E 5s50	101¾	101½	101¾
6	NEng G&E 5s47	66½	66	66½
4	NEng Pow 5s48	66½	66	66
1	NEng PowCo 3¼s 61	92¼	92¼	92¼
8	NorConUt 3½s48A	108¾	108¾	108¾
5	NorIndPS 3¼s69	82	82	82
2	Ohio Pub Svc 4s62	107	107	107
3	PenCenP&L 4½s77	110½	110½	110½
2	PenCenP&L 5s79	105	105	105
2	Pub Sx NJ 4sct	105	105	105
3	SafeHarW 4½s79	109¼	109	109¼
3	Shaw W&P 4½s67A	110¼	110¼	110¼
6	Shaw W&P 4½s70D	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
4	So Cal Ed 3s65	104½	104⅜	104⅜
7	So Ind Ry 4s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
6	Stand G&E 6s48st	66	65	65
6	Stand G&E 6s48cvst	80½	80½	80½
8	Stand G&E 6s51	80½	80	80
2	Stand G&E 6s57	80½	80	80
11	Stand G&E 6s 68	80	80	80
8	TexEls 5s60	80½	80	80
6	Twin CRT 5½s52A	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	Unit D&Ry 5½s 52	89¾	89¾	89¾
10	WaldorfAst 5s 54	101¼	101	101
7	Russian 6½s 1919	18¾	18

Babe Barna a Potential Star for Sox Outfield

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Usually when one big league club has given up a ball player, like the New York Giants gave up on Babe Barna, there is little chance that the fellow will make the grade at some other whistle stop on the major circuit.

Just the same, it is difficult to brush this big Barna man from one's imagination. No matter what failures he must have had at New York, it is not easy to forget that just two short years ago, he was one of the outstanding players in the double-A minors.

Yes, when Barna arrived at the Polo Grounds in the spring of '42, you should have heard those high-pressure New York critics go to town on him. They wrote him up as another Mel Ott and Babe Ruth combined. And, they wrote, on top of his power he had those wings in his feet—a big man with the speed of a sprinter.

Star in Minors

The records of '42 and early '43 would indicate that the boys in the press row at the Polo Grounds had made a flock of bad guesses; yet, you hardly can blame them. Barna in '41 had batted .331 for Minneapolis, blasted 24 homers, had 105 runs driven in, and paced the American Association with 29 stolen bases. Only two men had produced more runs. Only two other regulars had higher averages. Only one man picked up more homers. Early in the year he stole seven bases in a row before a catcher threw him out.

On the West Virginia campus, Barna had been an all-around athlete. A university grad with a B. S. in physical education, he had starred on the tennis court, the gridiron, and the diamond. In football, he was a crashing end. His first look at the Polo Grounds was as a gridiron warrior, against Fordham. His debut there as a ball player saw him hit a home run against the Braves. That was late in '41, after the A. A. season had closed.

Do you wonder, then, that the Giants figured they had a new power at bat? Mel Ott had hoped that the big boy would play regularly this year and carry some of the offensive load set down by the departed Johnny Mize.

Lacks Spark

However, there is no accounting for the turn of a ball player. Ott soon discovered that National League pitching was a mystery to Barna, and had to turn him loose. But there is another angle to the Barna story. Ball players say that he is lazy. This is the baseball way of saying that the man lacks the winning spark—the urge to hustle through nine innings—the incentive to keep pushing on, regardless of the tally. Mel Ott, a quiet type, was not able to arouse Barna from his southern siesta. Perhaps Joe Cronin, the fiery type, can do it. Certainly the natural ability must be there, or Babe could not have compiled such a flattering minor league record.

Upon hearing of the Barna-for-Chase trade, Johnny Quinn of the Braves said: "That big Barna has a couple of assets, I can tell you that. He can swing a bat hard and he can run. If Joe Cronin can light a fire under him, Babe ought to help the Red Sox."

Boston gets its first look at Barna in a Red Sox uniform during the series with the Athletics, which was to open this afternoon at Fenway. If Babe shows Cronin that he can hit A. L. pitching, the former Giant will be handy as an outfielder and reserve first baseman. He played both spots at New York and in the minors.

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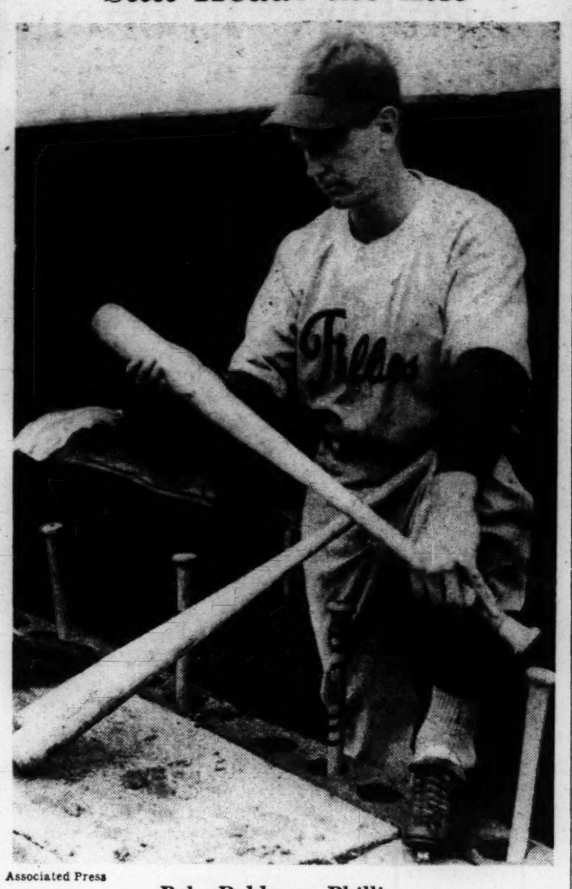
Briefs . . . The Braves walked out of Brooklyn with a 3-2 edge in the week-end series and a 5-4 edge for the season . . . The twilight victory yesterday, 4-3, went to Al Javery, his fifth . . . Incidentally, it was the 23d one-run game in which the locals have been involved . . . Eight of their nine starts with the Dodgers were settled by a lone tally . . . The Braves this morning were leading the second division of the National League, just two games out of third place.

⸗ ⸗ ⸗

Midnight tonight is the trading deadline in the big leagues . . . There may be some mild action during the day in the market . . . The A's picked up Don Heffner of the Browns before arriving here . . . The Braves have three .300 hitters, Tommy Holmes and Butch Nieman at .319 and Johnny McCarthy at .302 . . . When McCarthy, with his talented glove, is hitting at that pace, he is one of the best first basemen in the game . . . A single game tomorrow between the Red Sox and Athletics . . . The Braves play a night game in Philadelphia . . . Yesterday at Gloucester, the Sox beat the Boston District Coast Guard, 14-8 . . . Their next exhibition game will be at Fort Monmouth in about a week.

Still Heads the List



Associated Press

Babe Dahlgren, Phillies

After failing to show more than occasional flashes of power at the plate with clubs all over the American and National Leagues, Babe Dahlgren seems to have found his spot with the Philadelphia Phillies. Moved from first base to the other side of the infield, he has come to life at bat and currently is leading the American circuit with .359.

Occasional Lapses Often Prove Costly to Golfers

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many times the statement has been made, especially in years long gone by, that the most successful tournament golfer is the man with the least imagination, paucity of intelligence, and solidness of temperament. Merely endow the player with mechanical ability and powers of concentration and you've got a potential winner. Those ideas have been pretty well exploded in the last quarter of a century. No one would accuse Bobby Jones of any lack of mental activities, on or off the golf course, and the same goes for Walter Hagen, Gene Sarazen, Francis Ouimet, and many others who have risen to the high points of competition.

Playing with the head as well as the hands has superseded that fallacious reasoning. Yet the curious fact is that no matter how many years golfers spend at the game, or no matter whether they rise to the heights in a short space of time, they all are prone to occasional mental lapses of a costly nature.

Two things happened along these lines in the latest Seniors' championship. In the New England championship at Woodland, Howard Bushway got away to a brilliant 71 his opening round, defending the title he won a year ago, but slumped to an 80 the second day, played under much more favorable conditions. Something went wrong with his pitch-and-run with his No. 8 iron, as he put it. He thereupon began to experiment, changed his grip, putting his thumb nail on the shaft, as some do in putting.

Hardly the Right Time

The middle of a championship round is hardly a propitious time for experimentation. Short pitches and putts are the departments in which delicacy of touch must be supplemented by confidence and trying something new is hardly the way to inspire confidence. Bushway found that out.

In the National Seniors at Apawamis a former winner of the title, Charles H. Jennings, a seasoned, sterling golfer of many, many years, playing in the class of 65 to 69 years, was going along serenely until the seventh hole of his first round, then sliced his drive and sliced his second, in among rocks. He was lying badly and might better have taken the unplayable lie penalty. But it was the old story of disliking to take a penalty stroke. Consequently, it took him three to get out and a 9 for the par-4 hole. He wound up with an 82, which shows how damaging that one hole was.

Other Side of Story

Now for the other side of the story, viz., that of the golfer who strives to pick up pointers which might improve his game or help him out of a tight spot. Dr. Arthur W. Miner, playing in a four-ball match at Bellevue, sliced his drive off the first tee, lashed away viciously with a brassie shot on which he cleared all intervening obstructions all too well, for his ball keep on beyond the green and inches from a stonewall on the boundary.

There wasn't room to get a clubhead behind the ball to hit toward the green, but into Miner's mind popped the legend of how Francis Ouimet solved a similar dilemma at St. Andrews, Scotland, in the Walker Cup internatoinal match of 1923. Ouimet was partnered by Jess Sweetser on that occasion, against Cyril Tolley and Roger Wethered, in the foursomes. Sweetser's overstrong approach to the 17th, the famous Road Hole, had propelled the ball over the green, over a bunker, and up close to the boundary stone wall.

Quick Survey

Quimet took one quick survey, decided there was only one key to the problem, which was to turn his back to the green and deliberately bang the ball up against the stonewall, for the rebound. That shot made international golfing history, even though it failed to win or halve the hole. The ball came back 30 yards or more, to the embankment of the green, but the British pair won the hole with a birdie 4.

It was different in Miner's case at Bellevue. His ball rebounded to the green and then he sank a putt of about 30 feet for a most spectacular, sort of around-the-world par-4. His partner got a par also, and the other couple, with a birdie 3 and a bogey 5, got a mere half, and vowed that the age of wonders has not passed.

It Looks Like Lean Year All Over the Southwest

(This is another in a series of articles dealing with prospects for intercollegiate football next fall.)

DALLAS, Texas (AP) — The Southwest Conference plans a football campaign—that is, a majority of the members do—but don't be surprised if only five of the seven schools line up in September.

In fact, don't be surprised too much if none of them take the field. It's a question of manpower.

Baylor has not officially announced abandonment of football, but even the most optimistic have given up the Golden Bears for the coming season. Baylor has some Army engineers and Naval aviation trainees, but it is pointed out that the Army has not given permission for its men to participate in athletics—and more than likely will not. And even if the aviation trainees were told they could play, they probably wouldn't have the time for it.

Recent developments indicate that it's problematical whether Rice will be able to play football next fall. That will come as quite a surprise to the fans, who had figured the Owls would be in the swim if anybody was.

Unexpected Development

One of these developments is that Rice probably will not be designated as a Marine War College as expected and that 10 of its 12 gridiron lettermen will leave because they are enrolled as Marine trainees.

Informed sources at Rice take this view: "That will leave us with only a few 150-pounders. We don't believe the public is interested in seeing a lot of small boys play intercollegiate football."

Texas Christian, Southern Methodist, Texas, Texas A. and M., and Arkansas still plan football teams. T. C. U. thinks it can continue because of the Navy training program—and it also expects designation as a Marine War College. Southern Methodist is hopeful for the same reason; Texas has Navy trainees, and Arkansas plans to use its 4-F boys and the 17 and 18-year-olds, while still figuring on some help from the Air Corps trainees.

Few Prospects

Texas A. and M. doesn't expect any players from the Navy, Army, Air Corps, and Marine trainees stationed there and has few prospects with experience from among the student body, but Coach Homer Norton says: "We'll have a team as long as we can place 11 men on the field." The college authorities back him up in that.

For those teams that are in the race there will be no long trips and few intersectional games. Southern Methodist has postponed its tilts with Pittsburgh and Temple; Rice has canceled a game with North Carolina; Texas A. and M. has canceled an engagement with West Point and Arkansas has dropped Detroit. Texas Christian has announced that it does not plan to play any game that will take men away from the campus for more than 48 hours, and D. X. Bible, Texas coach, says travel will be reduced and service teams substituted for intersectional opponents.

Lean Year

All over the Southwest it looks like a lean year for college football. Texas Tech and Texas Mines of the Border Conference announced they would continue and West Texas State said it might, depending on conditions next fall. Hardin-Simmons definitely is quitting football. In the Lone Star Conference, North Texas says it is out, Sam Houston State expects to be, and Southwest Texas State is undecided, while East Texas State will carry on. In the Texas Conference, Howard Payne, Abilene Christian College, Austin, and McMurry already have withdrawn. Southwestern alone plans to play.

Over in Arkansas only two colleges have announced intentions of going ahead. They are the University of Arkansas and Ouachita.

Wide-Open 800 Meters Seen

A wide-open, champion-studded 800-meter race to determine the successor to the late John Borican looms as one of the interesting highlights of the 55th annual National A. A. U. title meet at Triboro Stadium, Randall's Island, next Saturday and Sunday.

Champions from all sections of the country are in the running for the 800-meter title, which annually produces one of the most thrilling finishes and one of the fastest performances. Among the topnotch contenders are Joe Nowicki of Fordham, the I. C. 4-A and Metropolitan AAU titleholder, whose times of 1:53.6 and 1:53.7 for the half-mile are the fastest of the year; Don Burnham, Dartmouth's Ivy League champion who will carry the New York A. C. colors; Bill Hulse, his clubmate; Bob Kelley of Illinois, the Big Ten and Central Collegiate Conference champion; Grover Klemmer of the Olympic Club, former National champion and present world record-holder at 400 meters who is undefeated in the half this season; Bob Ufer of Michigan, former Big Ten 440 champion and anchor man on the Wolverines' undefeated 2-mile relay; Les Eisenhart of Columbus, the Ohio AAU champion; Joe Shropshire of the Olympic Club; Harrison Packard of George Pepperdine College (California), 1:54 half-miler; and Bill Beile, Illinois freshman 1:55 half-miler.

The 400-meter race has been another history-making test in the Nationals, won by such famed star in the last 15 years as Ray Barbuti, Vic Williams, Bill Carr, Ivan Fuqua, Eddie O'Brien, Ray Malott, Erwin Miller, Grover Klemmer, and Cliff Bourland.

Bourland, of Southern California, who capped an undefeated year by taking the title in a near-record 46.7s in 1942, is defending his title. Klemmer, who set a world record of 46s two years ago, was out of competition resting an injured leg last year, but has come back with an undefeated string of victories in the 880. He is entered in both the 400 and 800 meters.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Partee	88	13	29	0	9	.330
Newsome	65	4	21	0	2	.323
Fox	164	23	45	1	13	.274
Conroy	11	1	3	0	0	.273
Moore	185	15	48	2	22	.259
Culberson	64	5	16	1	5	.250
Lupien	188	15	44	2	14	.234
Lake	123	16	28	0	3	.228
Simmons	98	5	22	0	11	.224
Cronin	42	1	9	0	6	.214
Tabor	148	11	31	3	18	.209
Miles	79	7	16	0	8	.203
Lazor	68	6	13	0	5	.191
Peacock	73	4	12	0	4	.164

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Holmes	163	20	52	2	8	.319
Nieman	47	4	15	0	6	.319
McCarthy	169	16	51	1	17	.302
Farrell	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Workman	168	16	41	4	22	.244
Masi	57	6	13	1	6	.228
Kiutis	55	5	12	0	4	.236
Ryan	99	10	23	1	7	.232
Burns	56	5	13	1	3	.232
Ross	113	14	25	3	11	.221
Joost	157	18	34	1	11	.217
Wietelmann	144	10	30	0	10	.208
Poland	56	4	7	0	4	.125
Cuccinello	13	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	1	0	0	0	.000

BASEBALL
TOMORROW FENWAY PARK 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA
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American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	GB
New York	27	17	.614	
Washington	26	22	.542	3
Detroit	23	21	.523	3½
Philadelphia	24	24	.500	4½
Boston	23	25	.479	5½
Chicago	19	21	.475	5½
Cleveland	21	26	.447	7
St. Louis	17	24	.415	8

Results June 14
New York 4, Washington 1.
Only game scheduled.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	GB
St. Louis	30	15	.667	
Brooklyn	31	20	.608	2
Cincinnati	24	21	.533	6
Pittsburgh	23	22	.511	6½
Boston	20	21	.488	8
Philadelphia	21	23	.477	8
New York	17	30	.362	13½
Chicago	16	30	.348	15

Results June 14
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 3.
Boston 4, Brooklyn 3.
Only games scheduled.

Stephens And Dahlgren Keep Batting' Leads

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP) — If you're busy today checking up on how much income tax you have to rush to the collector, it won't take you much time to check up on the major leagues' leading hitters.

Those same two sluggers who have been on top for weeks, Vernon (Junior) Stephens of the St. Louis Browns and Ellsworth (Babe) Dahlgren of the Philadelphia Phillies, still are holding the front.

The top 10 and ties in each league:

American League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Stephens, St. Louis	34	122	19	45	.369
Heckett, Cleveland	38	162	20	55	.340
Cullenbine, Cleveland	39	125	17	39	.312
Higgins, Detroit	42	159	20	49	.308
Wakefield, Detroit	44	196	20	60	.306
Lindell, New York	44	163	17	48	.294
Cramer, Detroit	35	149	17	42	.282
Case, Washington	43	189	26	53	.280
White, Philadelphia	48	177	30	49	.277
York, Detroit	44	156	19	43	.276
Appling, Chicago	40	152	12	42	.276

National League

Dahlgren, Phila.	43	156	13	56	.359
Walker, St. Louis	43	163	24	58	.356
McCormick, Cinci.	46	188	25	63	.335
Musial, St. Louis	48	186	34	62	.333
Gustine, Pittsburgh	38	128	15	42	.328
Herman, Brooklyn	51	184	25	60	.326
Frey, Cincinnati	45	188	22	61	.324
Hack, Chicago	46	176	23	56	.318
Holmes, Boston	41	164	20	52	.317
Kurowski, St. Louis	35	135	21	42	.311

Braves Defeated In Morning Game

PHILADELPHIA, June 15 (AP)—The Phillies beat the Boston Braves, 6 to 4, in the opener of the Major Leagues' first "swing shift" double-header today with Ron Northey and Coaker Triplett clouting homers before 6,500, Triplett also hit a triple that scored three runs.

In the second game the Phillies were leading 1-0 after three innings, with Northey again hitting a home run in the first inning.

First Game

Boston	AB	R	H	O	A
Joosi, 3b	3	0	0	0	3
Ryan, 2b	4	1	2	2	0
Holmes, cf	4	0	1	4	0
McCarthy, lb	3	0	1	9	3
Workman, lf	3	0	0	3	0
Nieman, rf	4	3	3	1	0
Poland, c	4	0	1	2	0
Wietelman, ss	4	0	1	2	4
Barrett, p	3	0	0	1	1
Ross, x	1	0	0	0	0
Salvo, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	4	9	24	11

x—Batted for Barrett in 8th.

Philadelphia	AB	R	H	O	A
Murtaugh, 2b	4	0	1	3	3
Northey, rf	4	1	1	3	0
Adams, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Wasdell, lb	4	0	0	12	0
Dahlgren, 3b	4	2	2	1	0
Tripleti, rf	3	2	2	1	0
May, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
Brewster, ss	3	0	1	1	2
Livingston, c	2	0	0	2	0
Fuchs, p	1	0	0	2	0
Totals	29	6	7	27	17

Boston	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	x	—6

Errors—None. Runs batted in—Northey, Tripleti 3; Brewster, Murtaugh, Poland, Wietelman 2, Holmes. Two-base hit—Nieman. Three-base hits—Nieman, Tripleti. Home runs—Northey, Tripleti. Stolen bases—Ryan. Sacrifices—Ryan, Fuchs 2. Double plays—Livingston and Murtaugh; Murtaugh and Wasdell. Left on bases—Philadelphia 2, Boston 8. Base on balls—Fuchs 3; Barrett 1. Strikeouts—Barrett 2, Fuchs 2. Hits—Off Barrett 7 in 7 innings; Salvo 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—by Fuchs (Holmes), (Workman). Losing pitcher—Barrett. Umpires—Jorda, Conlan and Barr. Time of game—1.34. Attendance 6,500 (estimated).

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United States and Canada
(Continued)

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(Continued from previous page)

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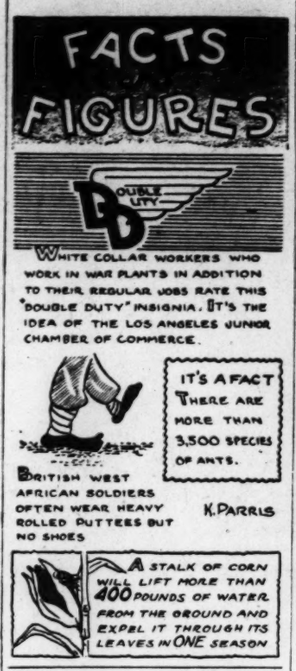

FACTS
FIGURES
DOUBLE DUTY
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS WHO WORK IN WAR PLANTS IN ADDITION TO THEIR REGULAR JOBS RATE THIS "DOUBLE DUTY" INSIGNIA. IT'S THE IDEA OF THE LOS ANGELES JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
IT'S A FACT THERE ARE MORE THAN 3,500 SPECIES OF ANTS.
BRITISH WEST AFRICAN SOLDIERS OFTEN WEAR HEAVY ROLLED PUTTEES BUT NO SHOES
K. PARRIS
A STALK OF CORN WILL LIFT MORE THAN 400 POUNDS OF WATER FROM THE GROUND AND EXPEL IT THROUGH ITS LEAVES IN ONE SEASON

In Lighter Vein

Discouraging

You know, it's discouraging sometimes. We thought the 4th platoon was really getting into shape the other day. We were marching past the post office on our way back from classification, with the whole platoon dressed, covered and in step when a voice from the 4th rank in the 3rd squad piped up: "Corporal, could we stop a minute while I run in and buy some stamps?"—Camp Grant (Ill.) Sentinel.

Contrast

"My rose!" he said tenderly, as he pressed his unshaven cheek against hers of soft velvet.

"My cactus!" said she, reproachfully.—Tit-Bits.

Gestapo at Work

We learn from London's Punch that Himmler's spies, posted in hotels in German-occupied cities, are known as keyhole personnel.

Brevities

Detroit News: The Italian is told by a Fascist spokesman to remember dignity and honor, if the invaders come. An absent-minded crack like "Hurray! the tourists are back" would spoil everything.

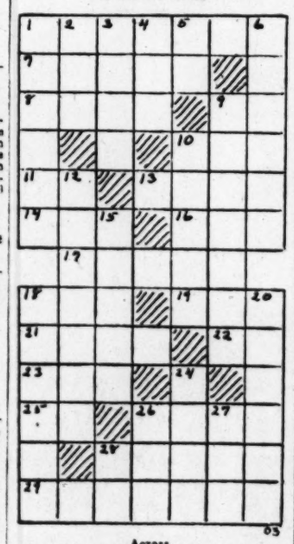
Milwaukee Journal: Eventually, in an idle moment, it is expected Henry J. Kaiser will devise some fast, revolutionary way to get the full rigged ship in the bottle.

Daily Quotation

After burying the hatchet, don't mark the spot.
—ANON

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is a kind of four-in-hand pleasure coach?
7—Singer "can ne'er forget" what titular hero of song?
8—"A good —— is better than precious ointment."
9—What prefix denotes "separation"?
10—In what month was Oliver Goldsmith born (abbr.)?
11—Concerning.
13—What is a tapering piece of cloth used to give a varying width?
14—What is a diminutive of Samuel?
16—Metal mouthpiece of a bridle is what?
17—Who is Caliph Hassan's beautiful slave in Byron's "The Giaour"?
18—If you emulated Richard Bennett, would you fly, act, or run?
19—To conclude.
21—What is southernmost and largest island of Marianas?
22—Thus.
23—Every one.
25—You would find Hampton Roads on map of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
26—Would a vulture have oars, fins, or a beak?
28—Handle of a hatchet is called what?
29—Who wrote "Lines to an Indian Air"?

Down
1—What is a ballroom dance of Spanish-American origin (pl.)?
2—Girl's name.
3—What English poet wrote "The Old Familiar Faces"?
4—To be situated.
5—Period of time (abbr.).
6—What is name of an imitation pearl?
9—What is first name of Gray, hero of a Wilde novel (poss.)?
10—One belonging to the nobility is what?
12—What is a curved and sharp-pointed claw?
15—Glass in a state of fusion is called what?
18—What are large flowering plants of Mexico?
20—Pinocchio is changed for a time into what?
24—Curfew is what?
26—The golden apple is also called what?
27—Hail!
28—Pronoun.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Big Naval Guns Are Wrapped With Many Miles of Wire?

The big naval rifles such as are used on battleships may be wound with wire. The purpose of such winding is to strengthen the gun's resistance to the tremendous pressure exerted by the charge that propels the projectile.

In Great Britain, where winding guns with wire is a general practice, the wire used is one-fourth inch wide and .06 inch thick and has a breaking strength of over 100 tons per square inch. This ribbon-like flattened wire is applied in a continuous band, layer on layer, with increasing tension in each layer. In some types of gun the wire wrapping extends all the way from the breech to the muzzle. In other types only the breech—the part subjected to the first shock of the propelling charge—is wrapped with wire.

The number of layers of wire (in the case of a 15-inch gun) varies from 20 turns at the muzzle to 79 turns at the breech. In the making of a single gun the use of some 22 tons of wire is involved, and the total length of the wire is in the neighborhood of 186 miles.

A continuous wire almost long enough to reach from New York to Washington is wound around a single 15-inch gun.

The blanket of wire is usually applied outside the tube or lining and the first layer of shrunk-on metal hoops. These hoops are of such size as to be barely large enough to fit snugly when red hot. On cooling and shrinking they exert a strong pressure on the tube. A casing is shrunk on over the wire after the winding is completed.

It has been estimated that the wire wrappings provide more than double the strength of the steel in the hoops of an ordinary built-up gun. However, wire wound guns tend to lack longitudinal strength and rigidity. As a result of this lack the gun muzzle may droop and "whip" when the gun is fired, somewhat decreasing the accuracy of the weapon.

Other types of big guns include built-up guns consisting of two or more concentric cylinders shrunk one on the other, and cold-worked guns, made up from a single cylinder with a bore slightly less than the desired caliber. The bore is enlarged to the correct size by enormous interior hydraulic pressure, with the result that the inner layers of the metal are put under compression by the contracting force of the outer layers just as though a jacket had been shrunk on. W. P. Keasbey

Daily Anecdote

Brahms' Gratitude

Many men of genius receive the world's tribute with calmness and complacency, counting such praises as their just due. But this was not the attitude of Johannes Brahms. While the great composer detested empty flattery and the worshipful type of praise, he was sincerely grateful for all well-considered and heartfelt tributes to his art.

Writing to his friend, Joachim, concerning an English admirer who had willed him £1,000, Brahms said: "One can experience nothing more beautiful, nothing that does more good. . . . That a perfect stranger, who has, as far as I know, never written me, should remember me thus, touches me most deeply and intimately. Once before I have had the inestimable joy of experiencing the like. All exterior honors are nothing in comparison. As I do not need to 'invest' the money, I am enjoying it in the most agreeable manner, by taking pleasure in its distribution."

Just for Fun— —Bill O'Malley

"Looks like you're going to get a chance to put those war theories of yours into practice—it's from the Draft Board."

Telephone Call

At night when father has settled down
To read, he hates a telephone
Call and, though he knows it's absurd,
Tries to pretend he hasn't heard;
And mother nearly has a fit
If she has to answer it
(Seldom anything interesting—
About committees and that sort of thing)
And nearly always calls to Lizzie:
"Take it, will you please? I'm busy!"
But Betsy blushes and runs to go
Because at eighteen you never know
What might come up or who might call,
The Army or Navy, and after all—
And grandmother, hearing, knows it isn't for her
Yet sighs and wishes that it were.

MARY FERGUSON LEGLER

Story of 'Magnet Bill'

One of the big auto firms employs a kindly old man, called "Magnet Bill' because the only tool he carries is a large magnet at the end of a long handle. His duty is to remove from the roadway every nail or bit of metal that might puncture a tire.

If it pays in business to pick up nails and pieces of metal, in other walks of life it would pay still more—if only we had more Magnet Bills, who did their work as well as that old man.

It is little things, chiefly—little sharp words, petty snubs, cross looks, tiny acts—that make for friction and injury wherever people live or work together.—From Joseph Fort Newton's syndicated feature Everyday Religion.

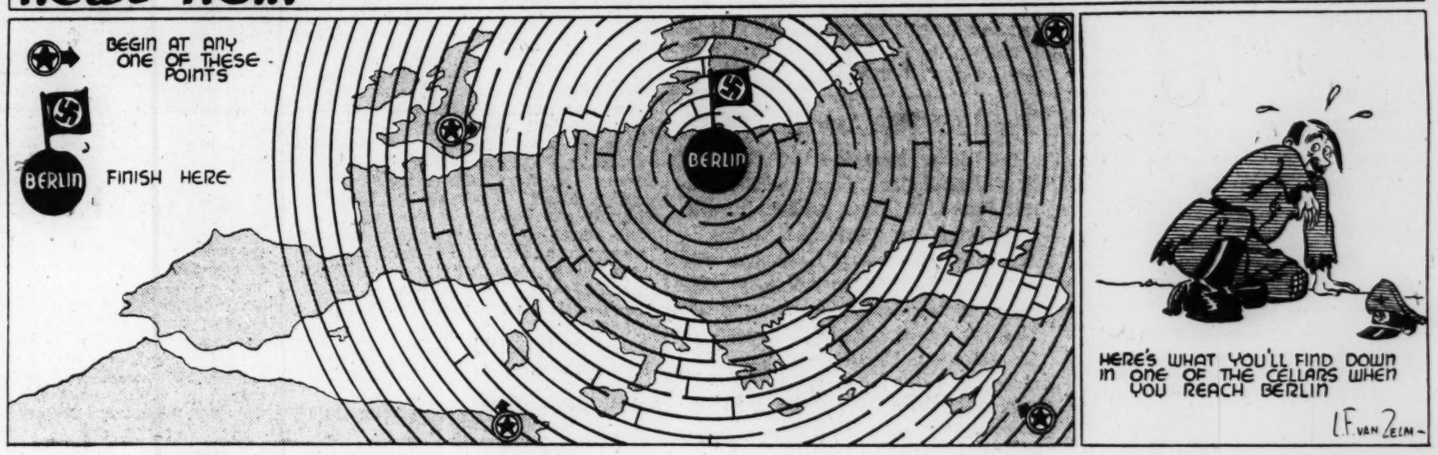
Stainless Steel

"Rex-steel" is proposed as a name to replace "stainless steel" which indicates only its noncorrosive properties.

A Verse for Today . . .

For he whom God hath sent speaketh the words of God: for God giveth not the Spirit by measure unto him.—JOHN 3:34

NEWS ITEM— EVERYONE'S DISCUSSING INVASION--HERE'S THE STAY-AT-HOME'S OPPORTUNITY TO INVADE EUROPE


BEGIN AT ANY ONE OF THESE POINTS
BERLIN
FINISH HERE
BERLIN
HERE'S WHAT YOU'LL FIND DOWN IN ONE OF THE CELLARS WHEN YOU REACH BERLIN
I.F. van Zeim

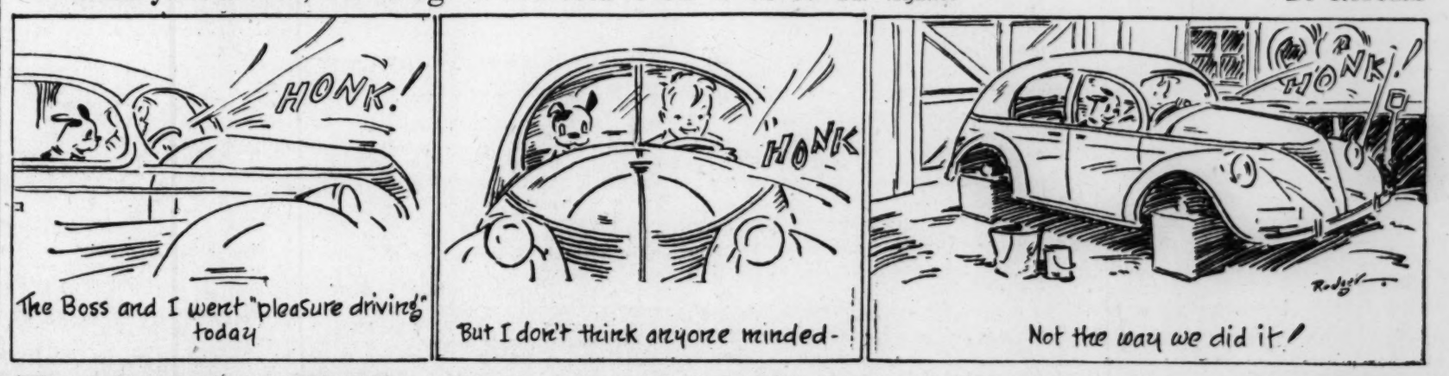
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Picture Profits*

By Le Pelley

I'm ANXIOUS TO HAVE THESE FILMS DEVELOPED... I'VE FORGOTTEN ALL OF THEM EXCEPT THE PICTURE OF YOU ...
AND WHEN YOU SEE MY PICTURE YOU'LL WISH YOU COULD FORGET THAT !!
OH BOYS — JUST A MINUTE —
I NOTICED I GOT IN ONE OF YOUR PICTURES ... I'D LIKE TO BUY THAT FILM...
THAT'S THE LADY THAT WAS IN BACK OF YOU WHEN I TOOK THE PICTURE...
THAT WAS A QUICK PROFIT !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Felt Good to Get in the Ol' Car Again!*

By Rodgers



The Adventures of Waddles—*Off With the New—On With the Old*

By The Hagers

"Did you see Madame Nightingale?" "Yes, Ted," I quacked. "It's quite a tale.
Her heart does not belong to you. She's wed, and has a family, too."
Ted took the picture Madame sent, And gazed at it without comment.
At last he said, "Well, that is that! And I can now wear my old hat."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Fathers' Draft

It must be very confusing to be a father of children in America these days and to reach a reasonable conclusion as to the probabilities of being drafted. On Monday fathers read in the newspapers that Manpower Commissioner McNutt and Selective Service Director Hershey assured the House Appropriations Committee that drafting of fathers must start in August, that fathers are the one big remaining class that must be called to bring the fighting force of the Nation up to its 10,900,000 goal by the end of the year.

On Tuesday, they read about a not too precisely worded Selective Service announcement that "broadly hints" fathers may not be called until October.

If true, this means much more than that drafting of men with children will be delayed two months. It sharply affects the odds of being called at all. For it would mean that the quota of 300,000 men needed each month for the balance of the year would be filled for two additional months by non-fathers. So, instead of the 1,000,000 fathers that it appeared on Monday might be called before January, the number—if the Tuesday report means all it seems to mean—might be reduced to as few as 400,000, although it must be quickly stipulated that figure is subject to many conditions and correctives that cannot be computed on the basis of available information.

After January, it is believed boys coming of age will supply sufficient replacements; so whether more fathers will be called next year depends upon events in the war theaters.

Out of an estimated pool of 6,000,000 non-farm fathers of draft age, it should be possible to call up to a million without too great disruption of the Nation's social economy. Allowing for physical rejections, and essential work deferments, it is possible that as few as eight and no more than 17 out of each 100 physically fit fathers will be called.

The all-important question to the individual, then is: Which eight to 17?

Until just lately, it had been the general impression fathers would be taken according to degree of dependency, men with one child first, then two and so on. But now comes word the selection will be made simply by order number. This is not a good way to manage it.

To call up fathers by an order determined by lot might mean taking away the father of three or four small children while passing by the father of one child of high school age. The first object of Selective Service was to induct men in the fashion least harmful to the Nation's families. This policy should not be abandoned just at the point when Selective Service is going to touch families where it will affect them most.

Squaring Off

Reports that the Nazis are withdrawing their air strength from Sicily to the Italian mainland are credible. They are not the only indications that this island may be spared the worst impact of modern warfare. It seems unlikely Sicily will be used as a concentration point for United Nations forces.

Air control over Sicily would seem essential, but this may be already achieved by the acquisition of Pantelleria which, coupled with Malta, gives the Allies springboards for air action at both ends of Sicily and puts the entire island within easy range of Allied aircraft. The large numbers of troops still in Africa give rise to expectations that an invasion of Italy will be undertaken direct from Tunisia, covered of course, by an air umbrella based at intermediate points.

The reports of the Nazi withdrawal of planes from Sicily are significant of the purely defensive attitude which the Axis has adopted on the second front. Its forces are not going out to meet the oncoming enemy but are apparently retreating before a trial of strength can take place, the obvious purpose being to concentrate as much power as possible to counter the first shock of the United Nations invasion of the European mainland.

The Axis knows that much depends on the result of the initial encounters. A successful landing by Allied forces may bring into activity many inner fronts all over oppressed Europe; a thwarted effort of United Nations forces might be an important depressant on the will to freedom in the occupied countries. That the United Nations have assembled a striking force of great proportions and terrific punch for the second front is confirmed by the cautiousness with which the Axis prepares to receive the blow.

A Fundamental Freedom

The Supreme Court of the United States appropriately chose Flag Day on which to reverse itself in the famous flag-salute case, involving the sect known as Jehovah's Witnesses. Not only do local laws compelling children to salute the flag and to repeat the pledge of allegiance—under pain of expulsion from school—violate the First Amendment to the Constitution, which guarantees freedom of worship, but they contravene the Fourteenth Amendment in depriving them of privileges and rights as Americans, holds the Court.

This extraordinary about-face of the highest tribunal in the land is a tribute to the broad views of Chief Justice Stone and Associate Justices Black, Douglas, and Murphy who, in 1940, had upheld an ordinance requiring the flag salute. This liberality of mind which is capable of admitting a mistake, and correcting it, is typical of the Chief Justice. It is to the credit of the others that they were won over to his point of view. Justices Jackson and Rutledge, who were not members of the court in 1940, joined the majority.

The decision is more than ever appropriate because one of the underlying origins of the world conflict is the tyranny which has exercised itself in religious persecution and prohibitions. As Mr. Justice Jackson, in the majority opinion, said:

> If there is any fixed star in our constitutional constellation, it is that no official, high or petty, can prescribe what shall be orthodox in politics, nationalism, religion, or other matters of opinion, or force citizens to confess by word or act their faith therein.

The importance of the flag-salute case lies, not in the privilege of refraining from saluting and repeating the pledge—in themselves probably helpful and inspiriting acts—but in the administration of scrupulous justice and in the punctilious observance and safeguarding of one of the great freedoms which the United Nations now seek to guarantee for all mankind.

Pearl Harbor: Another Lesson

Did Hitler have the United States on his list all along? Or did he find himself forced to follow, perhaps unwillingly, when Japan embarked on treachery at Pearl Harbor? Historians who have been intending to debate the point may find it cleared up for them in disclosures by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. These show that Nazi spies worked hand in hand with the Japanese in preparing the Pearl Harbor attack.

But this discovery is more than a footnote to history. It stresses a fact that all Americans need to understand. The design of aggression was a globe-girdling design. It was conceived—not as some still imagine, out of resentment against the injustices of Versailles—but out of desire for power by men and nations who had exalted force above all other considerations in their relations with mankind.

It is always hard for men of good will to comprehend the motives of those who cultivate hatred, violence and terror as deliberate policies. The man who would not knowingly commit a wrong against his neighbor is inclined to attribute the wrongdoing of others to a misguided sense of justice, inflamed by imagined or real injuries. Sometimes this attitude leads one to ignore evil where it ought to be faced, or to explain it where it ought to be destroyed.

The history of the years between the wars is full of examples of this sort of kindly but ineffectual thinking on the part of individuals and governments. Thus there were among free peoples apologists for Nazi and Japanese aggression—people who thought that all that was necessary was to give these nations "a break," or at least to mind one's own business, and that the threat would subside.

It is subsiding now that it has been recognized for what it is—a world-wide conspiracy of deliberate treachery, menace and murder against all who opposed gangsters' ambition to rule the world. The organization of the peace after this war should benefit by civilization's experience with forces which have no respect for morality. If the peoples of the victorious nations remember the nature of these forces they will demand not an international debating society but an agency with adequate police power.

This is a disclosure the F. B. I. might not claim to have made. But alert Americans will read it between the lines of the report on Nazis helping the Japs to stage Pearl Harbor.

The Bookshelf

The "Great Fact"

More on Russia. Henry Cassidy told what; Maurice Hindus now tells why. Cassidy's recently published "Moscow Dateline," and the new Hindus book, MOTHER RUSSIA (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $3.50), should be sold in pairs. Neither is satisfying in itself, Cassidy confining himself to the immediate news and Hindus to the character of the Soviet people. But when they are hooked up in series, a circuit is completed and a current begins to flow.

Hindus has immense advantages in reporting on the Russian people. He has all along been so warm a friend of the Soviet Union that he is emotionally conditioned for the task. And it is probable that only a writer with a strong emotional kinship with the Soviet system—plus a degree of intuitive perception which can bridge a chasm of racial and social difference—could adequately explain this people which has accomplished the prodigy of our time. Or be given enough freedom of movement within Russia by the Soviet Government to obtain the facts.

* * *

Hindus is obviously trusted in Moscow. So much so that he is probably the only western journalist to be allowed relatively free movement among the people. And yet his western approach and historical balance are so active that he was twice sent to Russia as a reporter by the New York Herald Tribune, which is not a newspaper to be taken on an ideological joyride on the Moscow subway. His latest trip, since the German attack on Russia, furnished the raw material for this book.

History has indeed done well by Mr. Hindus. For years his books and articles have collided against the kind of willful stubbornness which confused his facts with his attitude and discredited the one because of the other. But today "Russia is the Great Fact," and any honest westerner is bound to listen to the reasons why this people fights on and on. Hindus recounts them intelligently, often eloquently, sometimes with too complete an acceptance of official information but usually with balance. He piles incident on homely incident, gives case histories of what individual Russian women and children have done in the war, enters into their farm and factory, social and military lives and when he is done, the Great Fact stands admirably explained.

* * *

Hindus knows only too well the danger that Russia and the United States, having defeated Germany, may turn on each other with all the old antagonisms flaring into new flame. He has existed at the point of misunderstanding between the two systems for too long not to be aware of the trend. But he knows, too, that "no greater tragedy can come to Russia and the English-speaking world than the inability of their statesmen to compose the differences that divide them, and to evolve a common formula, not of internal accommodation and administration—that is now unthinkable—but of external or international partnership."

The net effect of the book, therefore, is constructive, and in a field where every ounce of mediation helps lessen the peril of another conflict. There are rambling and diffuse pages, not altogether uncharacteristic of the country they describe; but a conscientious reader cannot but find countless stirring passages, and a rich supply of information to stretch his mentality and break off at least some of the roots of prejudice. S. R. D.

Our Readers Say—

Would Not Limit Presidents

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am a Republican, although not of the Bricker-Taft School. I do not approve of Mr. Roosevelt's economic or domestic policies. But the purpose of this letter is to condemn a proposed amendment to limit the number of terms a President may serve.

Our Constitution was written by a group of men far more enlightened than most of our present officeholders, in my opinion. With faith in the people, they left it to the voters of the United States to determine the number of years that a President may serve.

Gallup surveys have shown that in 1940 Mr. Roosevelt would have been defeated if it had not been for the impending war. I reason, leave it to the voters as to how long a man may continue to be re-elected. Leave it to the Presidents themselves. Most Presidents would not seek a third term if a unique situation did not arise. The proposed amendment jeopardizes the right of the citizen to vote for the candidate of his choice. Thus, the power of the people would be even more limited. The amendment would restrict the people's choice in voting.

Portland, Maine — JAMES L. JOHNSON

The High School Victory Corps

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have for many years been a reader of The Christian Science Monitor and find myself wholeheartedly in agreement with its clear and impartial policy and constant attack on questions of dubious or doubtful character.

I take the liberty of calling to your attention an article in "Harper's Magazine" by E. B. White. It deals with the proposed High School Victory Corps which the Federal Security Agency of the U. S. Office of Education is promoting in the high schools of our country. The article mentioned above deals with the doubtful character of the plan.

As a former school teacher and a present member of the armed forces of the United States, my present reaction to the plan is highly unfavorable.

While we are fighting a total war at present, we must constantly be cautious not to make the same material errors that Naziism and Fascism do. And the democratic plan of education which the youth of our land enjoy at present would (should this plan be put into effect) be subtly and gradually subject to the same dismal and narrow control of bureaucracy that has blighted young lives in Central Europe and Italy.

This plan appears to me to be a most reprehensible and direct attempt to undermine our educational standards and perspectives.

SGT. ALONZO Z. MENTZER

Grand Rapids, Mich.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Don't Get Around Much Any More"

Down the Middle of the Road

Once More, the War Within

By Erwin D. Canham

It would seem fantastic, indeed, to attribute the causes of the zoot suit riots in Los Angeles to Adolf Hitler. Yet he had a lot to do with them, and they were important. Here is the explanation:

We all know that the enemy would like to defeat us from within. Indeed, we know that if we ever were defeated, that would be the way it would come about. We also know that one of Hitler's "secret weapons," perhaps the chief one, is racial hatred. The Nazis tried to infect the rest of the world with their hateful and sacrilegious racial doctrine a long time ago, and where they made the most inroads, it was through this corrosive weapon.

Indeed, racial conflict—if we do not do our work well to prevent it—could bring about the loss of this war, perhaps years after hostilities cease. The Achilles-heel of the United States is racial stress, as we all know, and our entire nation is challenged to work out harmonious relations between the races on a basis of love and understanding and sensible adjustment. The Achilles-heel of Britain is a similar problem, involving relations with the Indian and other Asiatic races.

* * *

It is no coincidence that Hitler's dissemination of hate should be in the field of racial relations, where we have these problems. It is, rather, part of the world program to break down our moral bases and our internal unity. We did not fall for the plot, but we have a long way to go before we will have destroyed all the threats of infection.

And now in Los Angeles there break out serious riots. They are, on the surface, fights between servicemen and youths dressed in a peculiar and fantastic garb. At first, press dispatches did not reveal that the "zoot suit" wearers are almost entirely Mexican. And even now, some writers seek to deny the pattern of racial conflict which is presented. Yet when, in some of the rioting, at least half of those on the "zoot suit" side do not wear those garments but are simple Mexicans, the picture seems fairly clear. Problems of youthful gangdom are part of the story, but the racial aspect cannot be ignored. In the view of some close and authoritative observers, like Carey McWilliams, who—for all his advanced social and economic views—may be taken as an expert, we have here nothing less than stark racial conflict.

Such conflict is just what Hitler wanted. It is what he wants to break out in the United States between whites and Negroes. In the case of the Mexicans, not only are conditions in the United States disturbed, but the whole hopeful promise of good neighborliness from Rio Grande to Tierra del Fuego is threatened. It is not rash to say that nothing more grave has menaced the United Nations in the New World since the war began.

It does not necessarily follow that any Nazi money or plotters were involved in these riots. That is not always the way the "secret weapon" works. Hate has been spewed forth into the world. It has been forced through the channels of thought. And it breaks out where the defenses are weakest. It threatened the Allied war effort in India. It could do the same thing in Harlem or Detroit or Alabama. And, on a smaller scale, it has now done so in the quarter-million Mexican colony of Los Angeles.

More than ever does it appear that we must win the war within each of us before we can finally win it without. It is a struggle against evil, wherever evil appears. And before we can bring good to the world, we must destroy the forces of evil which the best of us have harbored. Thus it is that in one of the youngest, finest, and most hopeful of American communities—with the splendid young men of our armed forces involved—comes this resurgence of stark hatred.

* * *

Of course, there was provocation from the side of the gangs. There is no defense for their activities, but the answer lies not in vigilantism and only partly in stern police control, but most of all in better opportunities for education and housing and useful jobs. But the attacks on servicemen or harmless civilians which preceded the riots were only their precipitating cause. The root trouble was deep in our social structure, it had been aggravated by the hateful doctrines which spring from the Nazis of every age and clime, and it came to the surface in an effort to damage our inter-American friendship.

These riots will serve a most useful purpose if they awaken us to the danger from within, if they show us that we will not win our war just by capturing Pantellerias and bombing Düsseldorfs, but by first cleaning from our own body-politic every stain that makes us kin with the bestial haters who have worked, their will in Warsaw and Grodno and Brest-Litovsk.

"At all times and under all circumstances," wrote Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "overcome evil with good. Know thyself, and God will supply the wisdom and the occasion for a victory over evil." Let us hope that the task of self-knowledge has begun among us.

Mirror of World Opinion

Could Vichy Be Right?

In the newspaper Le Moniteur, owned by Pierre Laval, arch French traitor, one reads:

> American morale is not the morale of a nation at war. . . . Americans wish to preserve their standard of living, their habits good or bad, their comforts. The necessity of making any effort is lost on many of them. . . . Certainly, Roosevelt's Government is making great efforts to modify this frame of mind and to induce the population to accept burdens imposed by war, but it does not seem that these efforts have borne fruit.

Unfriendly and—to us—bitter words. But are they true? When one looks at the strikes, the black markets, the gas ration chiselers, he can only hope that they are not.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The Wide Horizon

10,000,000 Voters Under Arms

By John Beaufort

Shall service men and women overseas vote in the presidential elections of 1944?

The question was given a new imperative recently by Puerto Rico's Governor, Rexford Guy Tugwell. Governor Tugwell recommended that the 1943 Conference of Governors draft a uniform law for the 48 States enabling U. S. fighting men on foreign battlefronts to help elect the Nation's next Chief Executive. The conference meets in Columbus this month.

In a letter replying to Ohio Governor John W. Bricker's invitation to attend the Columbus meetings, Mr. Tugwell wrote:

"Since the postwar world will be shaped by the Administration which goes into office in 1944, it is only just that the men who are risking their lives for a better world should have an opportunity to play a part in choosing that Administration. . . . Individual soldiers and sailors stationed in Puerto Rico have brought to my attention the fact that, although they theoretically have the right to vote when they are away from home, no adequate machinery exists to assure them that their votes will be cast in time and counted. . . ."

* * *

The soldier and sailor abroad must apply for an absentee ballot through the Secretary of State of his home State, must have the ballot endorsed by his commanding officer, and return it by mail. As one soldier put it: "If a rainy day will sway an election back home, you can imagine what effect the clumsy procedure we must follow will have on the soldier vote."

He went on to say that, one night, "a group of us were talking over the 1942 congressional returns and trying to account or Ham Fish, Curly Brooks, and the general isolationist trend. We got the idea that the fact that the soldiers and sailors hadn't voted in any large numbers and that a good many thousand defense workers hadn't bothered to register probably explained it.

"We decided that in 1944, with 11,000,000 men in uniform, things were going to be a lot worse. It didn't seem fair that the isolationists should decide the election while the men fighting the war had nothing to say about it."

The young men did not stop with a discussion. They began writing letters to national organizations and prominent people who they hope will support and publicize the idea of votes for servicemen. Uncertain as to whether their efforts would be frowned upon as "politics" by their superiors, they worked quietly. Through an official in the Tugwell administration, the Governor's interest was secured and his letter to Governor Bricker resulted.

These soldiers and sailors take the view that voting in 1944 isn't a question of politics but of exercising citizenship rights. They feel that the only opposition to such an idea can come from those who fear the results of the serviceman's vote. They believe that enough support from interested citizens at home will overcome the apathy and even discouragement that the effort may have to meet.

* * *

By setting the idea in motion now, this civic minded group of soldiers and sailors think that there will be sufficient time to solve whatever problems may be involved. How the candidates are to present themselves is something they leave for the major parties to work out with the War Department. How the ballots are to be distributed and counted is for State and Federal Governments and the War Department to decide.

One "tentative idea" for recording the soldier vote would be to print a ballot for each congressional district. Company commanders would distribute the official ballot to each man—"just like they do with our pay." The soldier would vote for congressman, senator, governor, and president. The results would be sent to regimental headquarters to be airmailed or radioed to Washington. A similar plan could be worked out for the Navy.

It is virtually impossible to give any idea of the general sentiment on this subject among soldiers and sailors. But I have asked many men—both from enlisted and officer ranks—the question: "Do you think you should vote for the next President?" And the answer, with a single exception, has been: "Yes."

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